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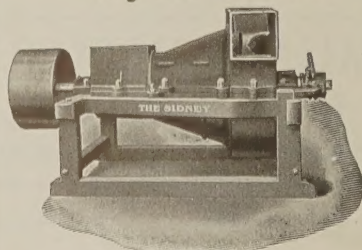
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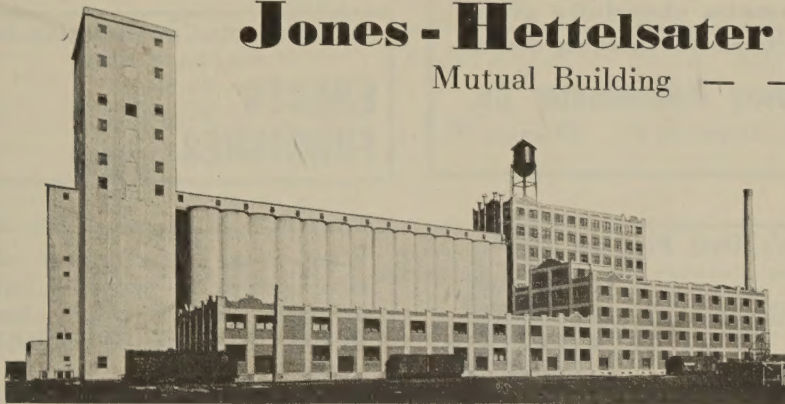
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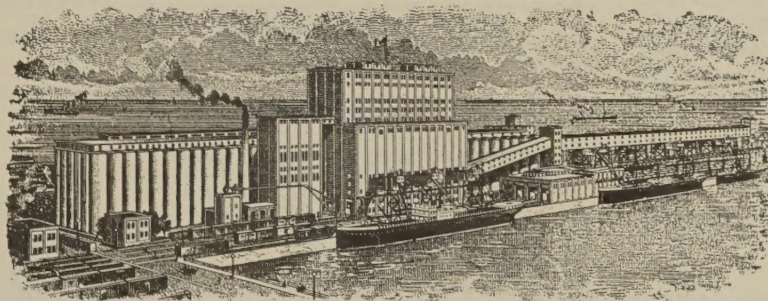
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**ERECTS** Elevators  
Corn Mills  
Warehouses  
**FURNISHES** Plans  
Estimates  
Machinery

## Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

## Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
**CONSOLIDATED**

332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

## **Cover's Dust Protector**

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



*When in Minneapolis  
Stay at*

## **The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL**

Opposite Tourist Bureau on  
Washington Avenue  
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.  
600 rooms with bath or  
connecting.

Every room an outside room.  
Largest and Finest Ballroom  
in the Northwest.

### **Rates:**

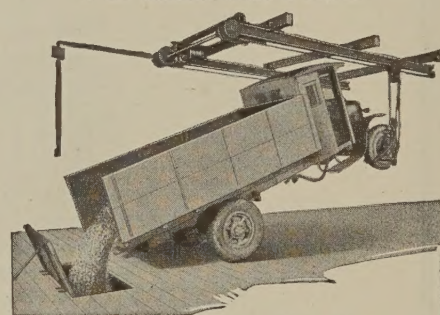
59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
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### **MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP**

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

**W. B. CLARK, Mgr.**

## **McMillin Truck Dump** *For Electrical Power*



A dump especially adaptable to low driveways due to its construction being such that the vehicle can be raised until it strikes the ceiling which in the majority of cases is very essential for both satisfactory dumping and speed. With other overhead dumps the height is limited to the lower part of the overhead carriage.

This is an all-steel overhead dump; the power unit being completely assembled in one electrically welded steel frame, which includes winding drums, motor, and worm gear in one unit.

Installation consists of hanging the track, all other parts of the dump are either mounted on or clamped to track which makes a very inexpensive dump to install.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

**Address to**

**L. J. McMILLIN**

525 Board of Trade Bldg.  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

## The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**KANSAS**—Frame iron-clad elevator for sale; in good grain territory; Santa Fe R. R. Write Box 26, Galatia, Kans.

**INDIANA**—South Central Eastern country elevator for sale in good farming district. Address P. O. Box 653, Muncie, Indiana.

**NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES**—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be:

**COLORADO**—15,000 bu. elevator, grain and livestock business for sale; in heart of corn belt of Eastern Colorado. Chas. A. Kreitman, Kit Carson, Colo.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**OHIO**—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory, Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Fostoria, Ohio.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now."

**OHIO**—10,000 bushel well equipped elevator and coal yard for sale, in fine condition, splendid territory, doing good business. Address P. O. Box 127, St. Paris, Champaign County, Ohio.

**KANSAS**—Good 8,000 bu. elevator for sale; equipped with 10-h.p. electric motor; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; globe truck dump; one 15-ton Howe wagon scale with type register beam; good large office and 9 good coal and feed bins; good reason for selling. Write 72C12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—Feed mill and elevator formerly operated by the Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., for sale to close an estate. On Erie R. R., within the switching district, proximate to business section and downtown freight stations and with truck loading facilities on two city streets. Bulk and bag storage. Molasses, poultry and dairy feed equipment. Dry system sprinkler protection. Inspection of premises invited. Address B. F. Maier, 1205 Chamber of Commerce.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## Texas Elevator For Sale

Transit grain and seed property at Waco. Bulk storage 80,000 bus., flat storage 225,000 bus. Track scales, truck scales, dormant scales, automatic sacking scales, all equipment necessary for receiving and shipping. Construction is wood, iron-clad. A profitable property under good management. Being offered at bargain prices to settle estate. Allen Early, Administrator, 706 Polk St., Amarillo, Tex.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**INDIANA**—150,000 bu. terminal elevator for sale with Hess drier. Located in Evansville. Address Box 473, Henderson, Ky.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

**NEBRASKA**—Elevator and full line of equipment for sale; in good condition; also five coal bins on siding. Write C. T. Davidson, Sec., Norman, Neb.

## ELEVATOR & FEED MILL FOR SALE

**MINN.**—Elevator and feed mill for sale, located at West Union. Plant and equipment in first class condition; no competition; will sacrifice for quick sale. Write or see John H. Nieters, West Union, Minn.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

## ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

**GRAIN ELEVATOR** with feed and coal business wanted to lease with option to buy. Prefer Central Iowa. Advise full particulars. Address 72J5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**GOOD ELEVATOR** wanted, worth the money. Write 72J12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**CENTRAL, N. D.**—125-bbl. Nordyke & Marmon mill for sale; running business, reason for selling is poor health. Address Box 216, New Rockford, N. D.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Opportunity to buy 100-bbl. flour mill, central part of state, good grain and dairy section, large exchange trade, diesel engine, railroad siding, priced right for quick sale. Meyers Bros., Watsontown, Pa.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**MINNESOTA**—Feed business for sale consisting of mill equipment, office supplies, feeds, seeds and drugs, also buildings for rent to conduct your business. Write for particulars to Hazel M. Seger, Jackson, Minn.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## HELP WANTED

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

**MULTIGRAPH** Junior No. 40 for sale with 2 typesetters and \$100 worth of type. Will trade on ten to fifteen h.p. gas engine, vertical feed mixer or cracked corn grader. Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

**Gold Bricks of Speculation**, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

**Clark's Double Indexed Car Receiver's Register** gives ready reference to the record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure which is repeated in upper corner of each right hand page represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40, with space for 12,000 cars, sells new for \$2.50, and Form 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.25. Have two pretty badly soiled Form 40 "Special" for \$2.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated**  
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the **Grain & Feed Journals** twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....



## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FEED GRINDER** and good truck dump for sale. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

**HAMMER MILL**—30-h.p. size for sale—late style. 72K6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**FEED MIXER**—guaranteed as good as new. Write 72K5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**LOTS OF GOOD** flour and feed machinery for sale at your own price. Write for list. D. F. Chandler, Montevideo, Minn.

**FOR QUICK CASH SALE**—One Midget Marvel, 25-bbl. flour mill with packer, scourer, and cleaner, all in good condition. Mendon Service Grain Co., Mendon, Ohio.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

## NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Corn crackers and graders, corn cutters, corn meal bolters, corn shellers; cob crushers; horizontal and vertical feed mixers; Gedge Gray mixers; Huhn, Hess and Cutler driers; alfalfa meal bolters; Humphrey elevator; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; 2,200 lb. Fairbanks dial scales; Toledo exact weight scale; hopper scales; grain cleaners of all makes; belt and motor driven attrition mills, all sizes; motor and belt driven hammer mills; 25 and 37 h.p. oil engines; motors; pulleys, one magnetic pulley; 2 and 3 pr. high feed rolls, all sizes; 2 Little Wonder Reels. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**NO. 3 JAY BEE** Hammer mill for sale, 50-h.p. direct drive. Fred A. Wendt, Parker, S. D.

**ATTRITION MILL**—24-in.—for sale. Write 72K4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CORN CRACKER** and Grader—bargain—cutter, grader, cleaner, polisher. Write 72K3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**NO. 3 "U" JAY BEE** hammer mill for sale with 40-h.p. 3-phase Century motor, 12-strand Texrope drive and all necessary electric fixtures, dust collectors and piping. Bargain for quick sale. Address North Iowa Grain Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

## MACHINES WANTED

**PORTABLE ELECTRIC** bag closing machine wanted, used. Rochester Elevator Co., Rochester, Mich.

**USED CAST IRON** Head Pulleys wanted, approximately 22" face—60" diameter. Standard Elevator Co., Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

## ENGINES FOR SALE

**ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price** engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

## MOTORS FOR SALE

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices.

Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 h.p., 1,200 to 3,600 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

## DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—

Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Improved Grain Tickets

(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

Owner		
Hauler		
Grain	Grade	Dockage
		%
Gross		
Tare		
Net		
Total Dockage		
Net Pounds		
Bushels		
Price	Amount \$	
Storage Ticket No.		
Check No.		
Station		
No.	19	
Weigher		
Name of Firm or Buyer		

Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6¾ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon.

**Duplicating.** Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

**Triplating** is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.70, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

**Wagon Loads Received.** A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.25. Weight 2 lbs.

**Grain Scale Book,** a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 Lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book,** designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger,** may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patron's ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.25. Weight 3 lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.25. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.  
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

## CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 23, 1934

LOCAL meetings of Iowa grain dealers are doing much to abolish many of the unfair practices common to the trade. Friendly relations seldom promote cutthroat competition.

HYBRID SEED CORN breeders have the advantage of buyers of their seed who must buy new seed every year because the crop from hybrid corn produces no more per acre than ordinary seed.

THE PROFITS of the country grain elevator operator are so largely dependent upon accurate weights the occasional testing of all scales is imperative. Paying for grain never received is very discouraging.

THE CLOSE ATTENDANCE of the dealers at each of the recent Southwestern conventions indicates that all members of the trade are deeply interested in the new Code for Country Grain Elevators, and are anxious to learn of their new responsibilities and requirements under the Code. The more careful study given to the Code by country elevator operators, the sooner will the smooth operation of their business under the Code be conducted.

WHILE THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture has published a large book in an effort to convince readers that the farmers do not pay the processing tax, the farmers themselves feel certain they know exactly who pays it, and they don't like it.

THE COURTS seem unable to agree as to the constitutionality of the NRA and inasmuch as it was only enacted for two years, the legality of the so-called recovery administrator's acts will still be in doubt long after the law expires.

THE VOTE of 9 to 3 sending the bill enlarging the powers of Sec'y of Agriculture from the Com'ite on Agriculture to the Senate indicates there is not the former enthusiasm for the regimentation of production and marketing of farm products that there was during the confusion of a year ago.

"NO INSURANCE" is the sad ending to a report of the burning of a Missouri elevator sent us recently, even the grain the building contained was not insured. Fire insurance in responsible mutual companies is so inexpensive, no grain dealer can afford to try to do business without it.

WHILE THE GOVERNOR of North Dakota still insists that the world is flat, the Supreme Court of U. S., has upheld an injunction against his enforcement of his embargo against the shipment of wheat to points outside the state. Congress alone has power to regulate interstate commerce.

ILLINOIS assessors are assessing all sealed corn against the farmers who stored it as collateral for their loans of 45 cts. a bushel, so borrowers will be more reluctant to repay their loans and regain their property. Cautious corn buyers will exercise great vigilance in investigating the title to corn offered for sale.

SO MANY OPERATORS of country elevators are investigating their rights in the matter of excessive rentals for sites on railroad rights-of-way, they are bound to receive fairer consideration by the railroads hereafter, even though the railroad real estate departments do find it difficult to recognize the advantage of dealing fairly with active freight producers.

THE AMENDMENT to the Agricultural Adjustment Act as provided in Senate Bill 3326, would make an unrestrained dictator of the Secretary of Agriculture, and place both a bridge and a hobble on every grain handler and every grain processor, so it is very natural that the trade organizations should protest against the enactment of such despotic legislation.

MISSOURI'S BOARD of Highway Commissioners seems disposed to consider contract carriers in the form of busses and trucks hauling for others as not entitled to the use of public highways constructed primarily for the use of pleasure cars. If the busses and trucks found it necessary to provide their own rights-of-way, as to rail carriers, they would retire from the transportation business and in so doing would not only increase the safety of private cars on the public highways, but also increase the taxpaying ability of the rail carriers.

WHEN GRAIN GROWERS gain a clear understanding of the advantage to them of having their products dealt in without any restrictions or limitation by the Government, they will at least demand that trading in grain or provisions be free from taxation.

THE CROPS OF 1934 have been killed by the grasshoppers, the chinch bugs, the green bugs, the army worms, the drouth and the wind, but still the farmers go on planting and cultivating, and it seems very probable that considerable grain will be harvested and handled through the elevators as usual.

THE CASE for the enactment of the commodity exchange bill must be weak, indeed, when its backers resort to springing prosecution of a speculator on the day the opposition of the contract markets was to be heard. A studied effort to prevent the Futures Administration from knowing his position in the market, if such there was, defrauds the government of nothing.

SO MANY INSTALLATIONS of magnetic separators have failed to protect mills from tramp iron, that a move is on foot to standardize magnetic separators in hope of insuring perfect protection and thereby prolonging the life of grinders and screens, as well as protecting livestock from injury. Competition has resulted in the installation of some magnetic separators that fail to give the protection needed or expected.

THE COMPILATION of authentic information regarding business operations, which will be necessary under the new Code for Country Elevators, will necessitate the keeping of more accurate records by grain and feed dealers generally. If the inauguration of modern accounting methods results in high overbidders giving more cautious consideration to the prices paid for grain, it will surely help them immeasurably by adopting modern accounting methods.

IT MAY HURRY many grain growers to a hasty decision, but it seems necessary that in order to prevent the giving of free storage that a uniform time must be set for determining when the storage period begins. The southwest associations seemed disposed to require all grain taken into an elevator to be either sold or stored within forty-eight hours after its receipt. If this practice can be uniformly established throughout the surplus grain states and all required to adhere to it, it will do away with many bitter disputes between growers and dealers.

THE HIGH PRICE of bags in the Pacific Northwest is giving the grain merchants of that section an additional excuse for providing facilities for handling grain in bulk. Then, too, several new storage elevators are being erected at railroad terminals so as to encourage and expedite the unloading of bulk grain. We feel certain the time is near at hand when most of the grain in this section of the country will be handled more economically and more efficiently than ever through the discarding of primeval methods. Handling wheat in bags from the thresher to the seaboard is so wasteful, so extravagant and so cumbersome, we marvel at the long delay in adopting modern methods.



THE PLANTING of untested seed corn has always proved so wasteful to corn growers, it would seem ridiculous that they should ever consider planting without using tested seed or else conducting germination tests. It is a case of a stitch in time saving more than nine, for if the seed planted first will not germinate, the planter loses not only his seed but his labor of planting.

WHILE EVERY economist clearly understands that the U. S. cannot continue to produce grains in excess of home consumption and still justify a profitable price for producers unless means are devised for promoting our export trade, this fact was emphasized in several able addresses before the Southwestern conventions, and it is to be hoped that every official of the Department of Agriculture, as well as the members of Congress, were listening in. With a revival of our export grain trade, better prices for our producers are certain to follow.

THE EASTERN TRUNK lines have taken advantage of the demand of the feed trade for a lower rate on Eastern shipments to demand a marked increase in the minimum weight of mixed car shipments. This, of course, will make it more difficult for the small interior feed dealer to buy in carload lots and result in the establishment of distributing centers from which smaller amounts can be distributed by truck to the feed retailer. In other words, the raising of the minimum carload rate would prove a handicap rather than an aid to the railroads.

THE STORAGE and shrinkage charges recommended for country elevators at the recent meeting of the Panhandle Ass'n., are most reasonable. In fact, we doubt that many elevators will be able to furnish storage for a cent per month. Neither will they be able to handle grain with a shrinkage of one pound per thousand pounds. The invisible loss due to natural shrinkage in handling dirty wheat through an elevator, even though taken in and out the same day, is more than one pound per thousand pounds. If country elevator operators are to profit by storage, then they must charge more than cost of handling grain in and out of their plants.

### The New Grain Standards

Notwithstanding grain dealers generally protested against the proposed changes in the rules governing the grading of grain, and notwithstanding that the rules announced have been vigorously objected to at every meeting of the grain trade held since the new rules were announced, it seems probable that the trade will be required to handle the coming crops under the new rules. So it is all-important that buyers and sellers shall familiarize themselves with all the requirements under the new Federal Standard.

If any of the changes prove to be thoroughly impractical, then the members of the trade may be able to secure the amendment of the new rules at some future time.

The members of the trade are so uniformly opposed to the changes announced, it would seem that they should be requested to formulate every objection to each new rule, same to be presented at a general hearing of the trade.

### Want Relief From Explosions of Grain Dust

While dust explosions have been unusually frequent so far this year, the damage to property and the injury to elevator operatives, has been most disastrous. Naturally elevator owners are looking about for equipment to prevent dust explosions and to minimize the property loss. Engineers generally look with favor on the construction of walls and leg casings that will give a minimum resistance to the explosive force and thereby reduce the danger to life and property.

Doubtless the protracted drouth and the extreme dry atmosphere of the Southwest were contributing factors to the recent explosions, but no one has suggested the complete saturation of grain handling plants with steam or moisture in any way as a remedy for conditions supposed to be favorable to dust explosions. It seems very likely that chemical changes not now recognized by dust explosion experts may be contributing factors which could readily be corrected.

While some elevator operators are still shaking their heads and denying the possibility of an explosion of grain dust, the trade generally has long since abandoned all doubt in the matter and is looking about beseechingly for some certain relief from these catastrophes.

### The Idle Elevator at Your Station

Buying the idle elevator at your station and using it for supplementary storage will generally prove far more profitable than permitting it to be sold for half its replacement value.

In some sections the bug-a-boo of excessive elevator capacity has been relieved through consolidation of two or more firms, but in many cases, the business of the station has been so reduced by the inroads of feeders or truckers, that all grain handling facilities have been materially reduced in value. However, the shrinkage in the volume of business possible at a station makes it of material advantage to the dealer expecting to continue in the grain business at the station to gain complete control of all facilities. While distant buyers would hesitate to engage in scooping grain into cars at any station, they seem willing to buy old or idle elevators at a sacrifice and keep them open only for a month or two during the height of the movement from the adjacent territory. This, of course, takes the cream of the business from the station and greatly reduces the possible profits accruing to the established merchant, who keeps an elevator open the year around.

The active demand for all grain during the years following the opening of the World War stimulated the building of an excessive number of elevators in different sections, and now that our export trade has been killed, as a result of price boosting by the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board, many of the extra elevators are idle or almost useless.

Whatever the development at an overbuilt station, the fact remains that the excess elevator facilities are bound to be of more value to the community if operated by a firm continuously in business throughout the year than if operated only a few weeks during the harvest season.

### Codes Functioning Without Administration Representation

It speaks well for the ability of the merchants and manufacturers to run their own business that many code authorities have been carrying on without Washington having named its representative of the A.A.A. or N.R.A.

Altho 432 codes have been approved, some 100 are without an administration member. Codes approved 9 months ago are still without government representation on the industry's authority. The government members are without any constructive authority. Their power to veto must be sparingly exercised to avoid destructive effects. Some administration members are but rubber stamps, having realized their own ignorance of the problems of the industry.

The administration's primary interest was to restore employment; and when this has been accomplished little of genuine public interest remains to be safeguarded by liaison officials, so that the trade's own code authority can be entrusted to administer its affairs so as to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number.

Already the N.R.A. is officially signifying a desire to be relieved of supervision of trade activities that seem to be local; and a further relinquishment of supervision may be expected when the politicians in power learn that undue interference with industry stirs up the opposition of the voters.

### Meeting Called for Selecting Code Authority

The meeting of members of the Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns in this city next Monday will be one of great importance to the entire trade and to the individual members of the trade. Every firm engaged in buying and selling grain through country elevators, as well as truckers and scoopers, will have a voice in the selection of officers of the Federation and in amending the by-laws, as well as in selecting the members of the Code Authority.

The program for the meeting, published elsewhere in this number, is strictly in accord with provisions of the Country Elevator Code, which was published in the last number of the Journals, and every dealer who has read the Code will quickly recognize the advantage of attending and participating in the meeting.

Every country elevator operator is invited and is entitled to a voice in the proceedings, but whether he participates or not he will be required to comply with the conditions of the Code and abide by its provisions. If he takes exception to any of the provisions of the Code or the by-laws of the Federation, he owes it to himself to make it known before the meeting adjourns.

Every country elevator operator will have a voice in the proceedings either by proxy or in person, and will be expected to abide by the rulings of the Code Authority when finally selected.

ARGENTINA'S threat to quit the international wheat agreement seems to have been profitable to the extent of an increase of 30,000,000 bus. in its annual export quota.



## Export Market Hope for Grain Trade

By F. A. THEIS, CHIEF GRAIN DIVISION, AAA

[Speaking before Southwestern conventions of grain dealers, F. A. Theis, formerly with Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., who was called to Washington a year ago to aid in solving Administration agriculture and trade problems, now chief of the Grain Division, AAA, held that reciprocal tariffs, which will bring back the export wheat trade of this country, is the only alternative to continued reduction of wheat production in this country until we reach a domestic basis.—Ed.]

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is strictly an emergency measure. \*Unless further extended at that time the law becomes inoperative at the end of two years. Some feel that the measure may be continued, but I can assure you that the purpose is only to return the prices of agricultural products to parity, and when this is accomplished the measure will be permitted to lapse. There is no intent on the part of this Administration to run the grain business, or to make peasants of our farmers.

Agriculture and the grain business was in the most chaotic condition ever known when I was called to Washington eleven months ago. It was a crucial situation. Emergency measures were necessary.

Throughout its efforts the Administration has been open to suggestion. I want to assure you that we are pleased to receive the suggestions of each and every one of you, and that they will be carefully considered. We depend upon our mail to feel the pulse of the people and to know what the majority wants.

The purpose of AAA is to establish and maintain prices for agricultural produce which will represent farm purchasing power on a parity with that in the base period 1909-14. This is being done as rapidly as possible with correction of domestic production and the development of foreign markets.

Grain men have an intimate knowledge of the problems of the wheat grower. They recognize that the producer is doomed when he can get no more than 25 to 30 cents for his wheat, as was true a year ago.

The efforts of the Administration have been a combination of the old domestic allotment and export debenture plans. On the last crop producers received an average of from 60 to 68 cents per bu. for their wheat in the Southwest, which when added to the government payments of 28 cents, brought the price very close to the \$1.06 average of the base period. The farmers are much better off, and general business has benefited.

Money for the benefit payments has been received from the processing tax. I am not here to argue the merits of taxing one class for the benefit of another. Something simply had to be done for agriculture. Prices for wheat had to be raised.

Every grain dealer would rather work on a high market than a low one. He makes money on it. I continue convinced that the grain dealer, the terminal elevator operator, the miller, and the speculator, if you please, are the best friends the farmer has. Much can be said for the speculator, who has held domestic prices 20 cents a bu. over world prices for over a year.

The only markets for U. S. wheat are the mills and the exporters. The exporters alone used to send into foreign markets 142,000,000 bus. annually, taking a very large portion of the Southwestern crop. From this the farmers profited, the grain dealers profited, the terminal elevators profited, the railroads, the fobbers at the Gulf, the steamship lines, bringing into this country a vast amount of new wealth. Then we began the practice of raising the tariff, and our export market began to slip. In 1921 our import duties averaged 23% ad valorem. This was progressively raised and in 1930 the Hawley-Smoot Act brought it to 53%. As the tariff went up our export wheat trade declined. Tho 814,000,000

bus. of wheat, the largest quantity ever known, moved in export trade last year, United States got only 15% of it.

A part of the reason was the pool ideas of this country and Canada, that aimed to hold back wheat and force Europe to pay high prices. Foreign buyers fought, and foreign governments entered into a tariff war. The German import duty on wheat today is \$2.59 a bu., France \$1.37. The German producer is paid the equivalent of \$1.90 a bu. in our money, the French, \$2.02.

The London Wheat Conference last fall was an international effort to settle the world wheat war. It set quotas for exporting nations, allotting to U. S. 47,000,000 bus. from the last crop, to Argentina 110,000,000, to Canada, 200,000,000. The export problem of Canada is much more severe than our own, for Canada sells in foreign markets 80 to 85% of her crop.

Our producers buy on a high-tariff protected market. In our export sales of wheat we are trying the tariff plan inverted.

In the Pacific Coast Plan it was discovered that Washington, Oregon and Idaho had 25 to 30 million bus. of wheat that must either be exported, or dumped on the domestic market. If it fell on the domestic market it was bound to bring our prices down to the world level. The Pacific Northwest was favored with low water rates to the Gulf and Atlantic Coast ports.

In September the Pacific Northwest marketing agreement was set up. The government established a small office, with three employees, as a clearing house for export sales of the grain trade and millers. Our exports from Pacific ports have cost the government 22½¢ per bu. but they have saved the eastern markets from dumping.

Seeking to profit from past experience, a clause was written in the Pacific Northwest agreement that the government clearing house should never get more than 1,000,000 bus. long. The Farm Board learned that when vast surpluses were piled up the foreign buyers would wait, until it had to be sold. Our foreign sales have been at an average of 54¢ a bu., which have not disturbed world prices but which, if applied to the Southwest, would mean about 24¢ to the producer.

The World Wheat Conference agreed that quotas should be discontinued when the Liverpool price for wheat reached 63¢ gold. On the currency exchange basis we are still some 40¢ from that level.

The grain trade need have no fear for its marketing system. The Administration knows that no other body of men serves the farmers and the consumers at such low cost. Hope for a return to its export business is in a bill now about to come before Congress, which would give the President broad powers to enter reciprocal export agreements with foreign countries. Under it the President might scale down the tariffs 50%, a grant of more power than ever. But it will be a great thing for agriculture, and for the grain trade.

Many are now thinking along the lines of export trade. Newspapers, magazines, and trade papers have taken up the subject. It is in the re-establishment of our export grain trade that the real hope for the farmers and the grain dealers exists.

Altho 51,997,000 bus. of wheat was bought on the Chicago Board of Trade May 11, when the market reacted from a new high on the movement, the open interest at the close increased only 652,000 bus., to 89,324,000 bus., indicating that the great volume of new buying was satisfied not by short sellers entering the market, but by profit-taking by holders, who closed out their long wheat at a handsome profit, perhaps influenced by lack of confidence in the drought scare. The open interest and the visible supply are not an adequate balance-wheel for a daily volume of 52,000,000 bus., a condition giving control of the price to speculative psychology rather than market statistics.

## China's Needs Our Opportunity

By R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, before Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n

This government should turn its face westward for hope of restored export markets for grain, which lie not in Europe but in the Orient and particularly in China. I have spent several sessions recently with the Chinese consul in Chicago, a gentleman of highest intelligence. We have gone carefully over every phase of trade relationship and the difficulties of selling our surplus grain and other commodities in China and buying from them what they produce that we need. We are beginning to see our way thru the problem.

We in Chicago will cooperate in every way in this move. We have already started. There is on the way to the World's Fair a group of representative Chinese merchants and business men. They are headed by the national president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Chinese Republic. We have a promise from semi-official sources that they will meet with representatives of the grain trade to discuss this whole question. It behooves you in the southwest, and the grain trade as a whole, to unite behind this conference which holds immense possibilities for the future.

China is a country of teeming millions—412 millions to be exact, just awakening from Oriental bonds of tradition, trade superstition and customs. She is a nation particularly friendly to the United States and desirous of extending her trade with us, her friends, than with others who are not even friendly. A strange field, but with possibilities not yet remotely recognized by the Anglo-Saxon race.

China needs wheat, flour, cotton, milk and milk products, dairy animals and lumber. She has to sell tea, rugs and carpetings, drapes, bric-a-brac, jade, silks and oriental precious stones and metals.

Your southwest country is peculiarly fortunate in its geographical location to benefit by Oriental trade. Gulf port facilities are the most perfect man could devise—a Panama Canal at hand, giving direct access to the broad Pacific Ocean; established routes of ocean transportation to all parts of the Orient and China; your hard wheat of the highest quality against Pacific Coast soft white wheat, a tremendous natural advantage.

The proposed trade relationship could never be accomplished thru a Governmental agency with a political complexion.

A business man's selling agency must be organized, and it must include half American and half Chinese, both groups of the highest intelligence, integrity and ability. America cannot do business with China on an American basis. A selling agency in China must conform to Oriental customs of trade and this has been the chief barrier to our ability to do business with them.

Exchange is another serious obstacle and when I speak on this phase I am not advocating any theory of silver remonetization. China has always traded on a silver basis and will continue so. But the Chinese generally have sold their goods on a bankruptcy basis and, in the bargain, have been taken advantage of on the exchange.

Headed Back to Constitutional Government.—There is unmistakable evidence that the pendulum is swinging from the socialism-communism and all attendant "isms." We are headed back toward Constitutional government and conservatism, as attested in many different lines and sources. Agriculture will again become a major activity or profession and not, as at present, a mere means of livelihood. The production of grain will not be restricted by edict. Instead of whittling production down to a depression basis we shall see intensive, intelligent efforts to increase consumption of our surplus products at home and abroad.

Anything that hinders the free flow of trade is detrimental to the market and tends to disturb buying power which is the foundation of all trade. Our best markets are experienced when supplies are liberal, movement large, buyers plentiful and competition keen.

Agriculture has fallen into its present plight largely by reason of politicians meddling with something they knew nothing about and placing agriculture where it now is by the aid of unsound legislation. Under the tariff act in force prior to 1922 there was collected an average ad valorem duty of 23 per cent; under the 1922 tariff act the average duty was 38 per cent; under the 1930 act his duty reached 53 per cent.

Strange but significant, each advance in the average duty levied was followed by a more than corresponding drop in export sales of grain. Also, the ratio of the farmers' purchasing power fell indirectly in the same manner. European purchases of wheat mounted steadily, but foreign customers, once ours, bought their grain elsewhere for the obvious reason that we had raised our import duties to such levels

[Concluded on page 411]



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Federal Warehouse License?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I note that under the country elevator code grain can not be stored for others unless licensed by the state or federal authority. What is required of the country elevator in order to store grain under the United States Warehouse Act?—Fred. W. Rausch.

**Ans.:** Under the U. S. Warehouse Act of Aug. 11, 1916, as amended in 1919, 1923 and 1931, the Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized to license warehousemen applying for a license, giving bond and agreeing to comply with the regulations.

The regulations have been published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 127.

The warehouse must have suitable scales, approved by the Department.

The warehouseman must maintain net assets for the payment of any indebtedness to extent of at least 10 cents per bushel of capacity. The bond is fixed at 5 cents per bushel of capacity, but not less than \$5,000.

Warehouse receipts must be issued in prescribed form.

When requested in writing the warehouseman must insure the grain.

A schedule of charges must be filed.

The warehouse must be open 6 hours a day. Accounts must be kept, reports must be made. Lots of different grades must not be mixed.

Grain must be weighed and graded by a person licensed, the same person being permitted to both grade and weigh, if acceptable to the warehouseman and furnishing evidence of his competence.

Certificates of grade and weight shall be issued on approved forms. Any interested party may take an appeal.

The Department is not technical in enforcing the regulations, nor too rigid in licensing inspectors and weighers, the purpose being to be helpful to the community in providing desired warehousing facilities. Substantial compliance only is required, for the protection of holders of outstanding warehouse receipts.

The Senate Apr. 26 passed the bill authorizing the R.F.C. to aid in financing exports and imports.

### Ohio Dealers Will Meet

Business-like arrangements have been made for the meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers' Ass'n to be held June 6 and 7 at the Neil House, Columbus, O.

The registration fee will be \$1, which includes the supper and all entertainment. The sessions will be open to members only and to those joining at the meeting. Special hotel and garage rates have been obtained for those in attendance by Sec'y W. W. Cummings. The program will include:

**Wednesday Evening, June 6, 8 P. M.**

A round table discussion of the country grain elevator code and the problems facing the grain trade today.

**Thursday, June 7, 10 A. M.**

Welcome by Mayor H. E. Worley.

Response by E. C. Eikenberry, Camden, O.

President's Address, R. H. Brundige, Kings-ton, O.

Sec'y Treas. Report, W. W. Cummings, Columbus, O.

"National Affairs," by Chas. Quinn, Toledo, O., sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

**Thursday, June 7, 1:30 p. m.**

"The Feed Code," E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, pres. of National Federation of Feed Ass'ns.

"Plan Plus Push," Stanley Z. Krebs, New York.

"The Grain Marketing System We All Made," M. R. Myers, Chicago.

Ladies are cordially invited to attend the buffet supper on the evening of Thursday where Dr. Krebs will speak on "Bouncing the Blues." There will be plenty to eat and liquid refreshments. For the ladies a special entertainment has been arranged the afternoon of June 7.

### Meeting Called to Select Code Authority

Geo. E. Booth, Chairman of the Code Committee of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, has announced the following general program to be followed in the elections to be held May 28 in Chicago at the Sherman Hotel in the Crystal Room to nominate and elect the members of the Code Authority for the country grain elevator industry.

1:00 A. M. Elections will be opened by the Code Committee of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns. At this time the Code Committee may call upon all persons holding voting proxies to exchange all such proxies for 'voting slips.' Proxies presented for approval in this election must be held in the possession of the Code Committee for not less than ten days subject to examination by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Administrator of NRA.

Nominations will be in order for regional members of the Code Authority. After the nominations, voting will proceed on the candidates. Votes may be cast personally by members of the industry in that region or by anyone holding written proxies of such members.

Nominations will be in order for type members of the Code Authority. Votes may be cast for the type member candidates by those members of the industry in that type either in person or by written proxy.

Nominations will be in order for a member to represent members of the industry "who do not own permanent facilities." Votes then may be cast for this member by individuals in the industry who do not own permanent facilities either in person or by proxy.

It is hoped that the elections may be completed by 12:00 (noon) and that the afternoon can be given over to the annual meeting of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns.

As required by the Code, the Code Committee has complete charge of the nomination and election of members to the Code Authority. The AAA and NRA have approved our general plan for elections and will be invited to be present on May 28.

It is hoped every member of the industry within the four different regions and every member of the industry in the four different types will be present in the elections either in person or by proxy first to nominate and then help elect individual members to the Code Authority.

Proxies for individual members may be given to the Secretary of their local association, any member of the Code Committee or anyone whom they may choose to have represent them in these elections. As complete representation and freedom of action in the elections as can possibly be secured is desired.

It has been suggested that members of the industry from particular regions and in particular types may want to caucus here in Chicago on May 27 or at some other point before the elections but the official nomination of candidates and their election must be on May 28 in Chicago under the supervision of the Code Committee following the plan submitted to and approved in Washington.

The National Federation meeting, the afternoon of May 28, will be important. Proposed changes in the rules and by-laws of the National Federation, one of which is the basis for association member voting, will be acted upon. Consideration of recommendations to the Code Authority for establishing local, state and regional Code Authority Committees will have attention;

a survey and interpretation of the Code, with an exchange of ideas as to how it can be most effective and helpful.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 24. Associated Southwest Country Elevators, Kansas City, Mo.

May 31, June 1. The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Inc., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Ahwahnee hotel, Yosemite Valley, Cal.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 8, 9. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Marcus Whitman Hotel, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 8-11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago. (Bring family.)

June 12, 13, 14—National Scalemen's Ass'n at Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

June 22. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n midsummer meeting, Purdue Memorial Union Bldg., LaFayette, Ind.

June 21, 22, 23. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

June 26, 27, 28. American Seed Trade Ass'n, at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

July 23, 24. National Hay Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

### Southwest Elevators to Meet May 24

The annual meeting of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators will be held at Kansas City May 24. Representatives will be named to serve the Code Authority.

### Supts. Will Meet at Chicago's World's Fair

Elevator superintendents of this country and Canada will meet in annual convention at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, June 8-11, according to Frank L. Neilson, General Superintendent of Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, and president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. This convention will be immediately followed by that of the National Scalemen's Ass'n, to be held in the Sherman Hotel on June 12-14, which many elevator operators will also wish to attend.

A strong program with outstanding speakers awaits those attending, participated in by elevatormen from coast to coast and from the Gulf northward. The Chicago superintendents are preparing to entertain some 250.

One of the outstanding features of the program will be an analysis of the four recent major dust explosions in this country in an effort to help prevent blasts in the future. Aeration and conditioning of grain, and findings in the fumigation field will occupy further attention of the elevatormen, not to mention other mechanical and operative problems.

The convention, being held over a week-end, will allow time for visiting the Chicago World's Fair on the city's lake-front, in addition to which plans for visiting one of the country's largest and one of the country's fastest elevators are arranged. Because of the attraction of the Fair, many are expected to bring their families.

Reduced round trip rates on all railroads account World's Fair promises to swell the attendance beyond all records.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Trucks Ruining Grain Business

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Trucks are ruining the grain business close to feeding sections. Truckers haul grain for literally nothing, aiming only to get a small hauling charge out of it, direct from the farmer who grows the corn to the feeders over in Missouri.

If the railroads had cut their freight rates a few years ago, before the trucks got well started, they could have saved their grain hauling business. But even today they still talk about raising rates, rather than cutting them.

Few if any of the trucks are making money. In this vicinity truckers have been found to be poor credit risks. But they still keep going, and they take the grain away from the elevators and the railroads.—Paul Bottiger, Highland, Kan.

### Pressure of Dust Explosions Must Be Released

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The recent explosions of grain dust in grain elevators could have been prevented had the enormous pressure been provided with an opportunity to expand. The resistance of solid walls promotes the communication of the explosion to the distant parts of the elevator. If the resistance to this pressure is released by automatic vents, the building up of excess pressure is prevented and the damage to the building minimized.

The flash of flame which accompanies every explosion of grain dust does not necessarily make certain the death of all humans who encounter it. In fact, many elevator operatives have passed through an explosion and lived to tell the tale.

If proper vents are provided so as to permit the expansion of the explosive force or pressure, then the damage to building and injury to operatives will be greatly reduced, if not entirely overcome.

I am at a loss to understand why more elevator owners do not provide every facility to relieve the pressure of explosions automatically, as well as to keep down the dust.—Fred Canavan, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

### The Rock Island Does Not Charge Exorbitant Ground Rentals

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In reading your issue of May 9th, I was struck particularly by the last statement of the editorial page, which carries over to the following page, No. 366, in which you make the suggestion that exorbitant rents are charged for ground leased to elevator companies on station land of a railroad.

I do not accept your view on that point. Being in daily contact with that situation I know the elevator companies are provided with a location for business at a much less cost than they could possibly provide a location with similar advantages outside of railroad property.

I have looked through our leases, and they have always carried a provision indemnifying the railroad company against any possible loss that might be incurred by the elevator company from fire. It is quite proper to carry a provision of that kind in these leases. It does not work a hardship on the elevator company, as such companies carry insurance against loss from fire and they are, therefore, not injured by reason of that provision in the railroad lease contract.

These indemnities are only against loss to the

elevator company's property. It is just as possible that an elevator company would have a fire from a cause for which the railroad is not responsible, and thereby destroy railroad property, particularly rolling stock which is usually set alongside of an elevator at all times and on which the railroad does not ask any indemnity.

I am writing you for the reason that I do not feel that a statement as submitted to your readers in the editorial is quite fair, and I might further say that you would not be able to find a single lease on The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company that could be considered exorbitant.—J. A. Stewart, Industrial Commissioner, C. R. I. & P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

**Commercial failures** declined seasonally in April, as compared with March, both in number and in the dollar amount of liabilities. There were 1,052 failures in April with liabilities of \$25,787,000. The decrease between the last two months was 4.5% in number of failures and 5.3% in liabilities. The March to April seasonal declines in recent years were 5.0% and 6.8% respectively. Comparisons with April, 1933, show a decline of 45.2% in the number failing and 49.5% in dollar amount of liabilities involved.

### Attended Enid Meeting

[Continued from page 417]

Garber; Scott Reay, Canton; Matt Roetker, Selman; R. F. Seates, Woodward; W. H. Schroeder, Walters; F. H. Seel, Fairmont; W. E. Shepherd, Hobart; J. M. Shornden, Ponca City; Geo. H. Snyder, Hinton; J. H. Snyder, Chickasha; D. E. Spencer, Lamont; E. H. Suenram, Edmond; E. O. Swain, Douglas; F. G. Thomas, Sharon; J. R. Thomas, Carnegie; C. L. Thompson, Hunter; L. B. Timken, Okeene.

F. H. Wallace, Chickasha; Max Wallace, Snyder; W. T. Warner, Hitchcock; E. C. Wegener, Minco; A. W. Wetz, Hardtner; R. M. Wharry, Pond Creek; E. O. and F. A. Wheeler, Watonga; W. O. Wheeler, Weatherford; E. E. Wilson, Hunter; Owen Wimberly, Okeene; A. D. Winsor, Frederick; W. Winton, Yukon, and Louis Zahn, Sharon.

### China's Needs Our Opportunity

[Continued from page 409]

that they could not sell us the goods to pay for the wheat.

The activities of the Canadian Pool were largely responsible; but our government had been fostering a policy that meant its appearance in the picture sooner or later. In former years, your southwest had at this season anywhere from 20 to 40 million bushels of new wheat sold abroad for July, August and September shipments. You had sold as much as 85 millions in a single crop year, bringing prosperity to farmer, merchant, banker and grain man alike. In 1926-27, crop Gulf exports totaled 55 million bushels. In 1927-28, crop Gulf exports fell to 20 million bushels. Since then the huge trade of which you were as justly proud, has vanished. I am firmly of the opinion that were a vote taken of the farmers tomorrow they would, by an overwhelming majority, repudiate all the fantastic "do-dads" hung on their profession by the various party governments. They would sweep away the cloud of regulations and restrictions that hamper their grain markets and would restore free, open and competitive markets that would function satisfactorily in the future as they have in the past.

I am optimistic enough to believe that the grain trade will emerge from the present period a united and rehabilitated trade; that natural conditions will again come into play and that an outraged farming element will forcefully command congress to remove from the grain markets all the hampering legislative chains. In my lifetime, I confidently expect to see a profitable agriculture, a freed grain trade and a restored export trade.

### Commodity Exchange Bill Scored by Rep. Chase

Ray P. Chase, member of congress from Minnesota, filed a minority report on the commodity exchange bill, H. R. 9471 and its predecessor H. R. 8829, in which he says:

"Right now when business men everywhere are sick with the jitters this deceptive piece of legislation is presented under its misleading title—new law, much of it untried—directing that grain exchanges, grain commission men, and floor brokers be compelled to take out a license, that they comply with rules and regulations of a small Federal bureau at Washington, and that if certain of them violate a rule or regulation of said bureau they would become felons thereby and punishable as such by a fine of \$500 to \$10,000 or imprisonment from 6 months to 1 year, or both.

"This is not American. This is Russian. Only the cellars of Petrograd and the mines of Siberia are missing.

"I am opposed to the philosophy of this bill and to the basic principle of all these regimentation bills.

"To reduce American farmers and business men to the stud-horse state where they must be licensed, examined, inspected, managed, and controlled, is not my ideal of free America.

"Conceived elsewhere, there was born in our com'ite the cotton bill, introducing in American agriculture the principle of compulsory control of production. The bill was approved by the Chief Executive April 21, 1934. Three weeks have elapsed and I venture the assertion that every man in our com'ite fondly hopes that the act will die within 2 years at the latest and within 1 year if possible. The Sec'y of Agriculture expressed similar hope publicly by radio on the evening of May 3.

"Our com'ite reported to Congress the sugar bill, reducing and limiting American production of our one non-surplus crop, in the interest of Cuban sugar producers, and before the bill was signed acreage allotment of sugar beets in Minnesota had been reduced substantially. And sugar beets to Minnesota constitute an important cash crop.

"These bills—like the one under discussion, requiring licensing, reports, regulation, and making felons of men whose sole offense is that they desire to manage their own business and run their own affairs—are un-American. They mark definite downward steps toward Russian Sovietism, toward the day when every American citizen must be licensed and report regularly to a kommissar at Washington. We are approaching dangerously fast the philosophy of government that the public are the servants of officeholders and not officeholders the employees of the people.

"I have the honor to represent the agricultural state of Minnesota and the flour-milling city of Minneapolis. I can recall no word of approval of this bill to me from any farmer, any miller, or any grain man of my home city or state. All familiar with its real objectives and provisions oppose the bill.

"When administrative officials come before Congress requesting vast new bureaucratic powers and alleging the inadequacy of existing law, it is proper to inquire what use they have made of the powers already conferred upon them. The record of the Grain Futures Administration in the enforcement of the Grain Futures Act of 1922 is little short of shocking.

"In the entire period during which the act has been in force, there have been seven occasions on which the Grain Futures Administration has felt it had evidence of a violation sufficiently serious to call it to the attention of the exchanges. In each of the seven instances the exchanges involved promptly responded and disciplined the offending member by suspension. There are, at present, only two or three cases on which the Administration is working, in addition to the Cutten case. It is impossible to reconcile these figures with the alleged need for the drastic proposed legislation."



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

### Colorado

Craig, Colo., May 19.—Wheat acreage reduced 75% from last year. Not much oats or corn planted. No rain whatever this spring. Fall wheat is burning in some places.—Craig Farmers Milling & Elevator Co.

### Idaho

Craigmont, Ida., May 15.—Winter wheat acreage 10% less, condition 90 in Lewis County. Spring wheat acreage 50% less than last year, this ground being summer fallowed. Oats acreage 70%.—Union Warehouse & Merc. Co.

Boise, Ida., May 17.—An increase of more than 3,000,000 bus. in Idaho's winter wheat crop compared with last year, regardless of the drouth, is foreseen by Julius H. Jacobson, federal crop statistician for this state. The crop will be about 11,466,000 bus., based on the May 1 condition of 90% normal. This yield indicates a yield of about 19.5 bus. per acre on the 558,000 acres remaining in production.—F. K. H.

### Illinois

Hudson, Ill., May 18.—Acreage wheat 125%, corn 85, oats 100; condition wheat 95%, corn 90 and oats 60%.—Roy E. Taylor.

Huey, Ill., May 18.—Wheat acreage about same as 1933, none to be plowed up, condition extra good. Oats and corn about same as 1933. Oats good stand.—D. W. Spindler.

Hoyleton, Ill., May 17.—Wheat acreage about 90% of last year; indications are for a record crop. Oats and corn acreage about normal. Oats are making favorable showing since the rain. Corn about 75% planted. Chinch bugs bad; may do considerable damage.—Muentner & Heseman, by E. H. Muentner.

Cissna Park, Ill., May 19.—Chinch bugs and dry weather in territory around Cissna Park are having very bad effect on oats crop. Some farmers are working up land seeded to oats and planting beans or some other hay crop. Oats only about one-half height they should be for length of time sown. A lot of corn planted is in dry ground and will not germinate until the ground is soaked with rain. Conditions are more serious for the growing crops than they have ever been in the memory of the old time farmers. Grass seed sown this spring is practically all dead.—Davis Bros. & Potter.

Springfield, Ill., May 16.—Corn is probably more than 75% planted generally, though little is up over most of the state, and in many areas corn has been planted in very dry soil. Winter wheat deteriorated in many fields, and in a few northern areas reports made mention of the crop yellowing and dying in spots, but generally, winter wheat is withstanding the drouth surprisingly well and probably its condition will still average good; some stooling is taking place in the south and in the extreme south it is heading. Chinch bugs are numerous. Other crops likewise have deteriorated. Condition of spring wheat and oats are mostly poor to fair, late sown oats having made the poorest showing; meadows and pastures are generally poor, with a feed shortage prevailing in some areas.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., May 19.—Owing to the lack of subsoil moisture and the continued drouth, wheat prospects are somewhat uncertain; however, the crop is well rooted and stand is above average, good color and so far the crop has withstood the drouth remarkably well. Oats are at a standstill, having made very little growth due to deficient moisture, and to aggravate the situation, many localities report chinch bugs working in the oats. Infested fields that we have examined show on the high ground the oats have turned red and are dying. Occasionally you find a farmer disking up his oats and replacing same with soy beans. Every day now, without moisture, the situation becomes more critical. Corn planting is practically completed and is the most advanced in years, seed bed ideal. The early planted corn is up to a good stand, the later corn is spotted

as apparently there is not enough moisture to germinate the seed. Last season it was the latter part of June before planting had progressed as far as this year. Planting of soy beans has been underway all week, although some farmers are waiting for moisture. Some fields planted early enough to benefit by more favorable moisture conditions are up showing a good stand.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., May 19.—Illinois crop prospects vary generally as the rainfall, being poor in the northern part of the state where soil moisture is very deficient and above average in the south where conditions are more favorable. About 90% of the corn had been planted up to May 19, against the usual 70% at this date. While winter wheat shows a decline from the above average condition as of May 1, it is still about average in spite of the continued drouth. All spring sown small grains are below average. With the exception of the past week, when farmers in many areas stopped corn planting until rain comes, the weather has been favorable to seed bed preparation and planting operations. One fourth of the corn had been planted by the end of the first week in May, about 70% by May 12 and 90% by May 19. Stands of corn are uneven in some areas due to insufficient moisture for germination. In many sections the bulk of the soybean acreage has been planted. Winter wheat prospects are above average in the south, near average in the central districts, and below average in the north where conditions are driest. The crop is blooming in the south. Winter wheat is well rooted and this has enabled it to withstand the drouth to better advantage. It is still about average in condition in spite of a decline of about 10% since May 1. All spring sown grains show marked deterioration compared to conditions at the first of the month. Oats and tame hay conditions are about 50% of normal. Tame hay condition shows a decline of almost 30% since May 1. Reports indicate chinch bugs are numerous and that in some parts of the state this insect is already injuring the small grains. The stand of this spring's clover seeding is spotted owing to the dry soil conditions.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Ag. Statistician.

### Indiana

Evansville, Ind., May 8.—Reports from many of the counties in southwestern Indiana say the growing wheat crop is looking good, but that it is badly in need of rain. Much corn in this section has been planted.—W. B. C.

### Iowa

Osceola, Ia., May 9.—Small grain and grass crops are in bad shape for lack of moisture, and there are millions of chinch bugs waiting for the corn to come up and be destroyed.—H. W. Talbott, Talbott Grain Co.

Early, Ia., May 19.—We do not have any wheat. Oats are all sown. Some are plowing up their oats, and putting something for hay feed. Corn is pretty much all planted. We need rain badly. Early Farmers Elevator Co.

Osceola, Ia., May 9.—Corn is pretty well all planted, but I doubt there is moisture enough to put it above the ground. The water level is the lowest in 40 years, and many wells have gone dry that were never dry before.—W. B. Curnes, Curnes Grain Co.

### Kansas

Colby, Kan., May 15.—Thomas County will produce no more than 60% of a crop, which means 7 to 8 bus. per acre. Some fields are good, but many are poor.—Charles Murray.

Wathena, Kan., May 11.—Wheat does not look very good. We have been fairly well blessed with moisture but wheat failed to make growth. Short stalks are heading out.—Farmers Grain & Lumber Co., F. C. Foley, Mgr.

Blue Rapids, Kan., May 12.—Wheat is pretty badly damaged now from lack of moisture, and can not make more than 50% of a normal crop. Stalks are short, and the plants are heading out 10 days to two weeks earlier than usual.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., D. O. Wanamaker, Mgr.

### Kentucky

Germantown, Ky., May 18.—Wheat acreage 100% of last year, condition 65%, plowed up 10%. Corn and oats in its place, of this 60% will be corn and 40% oats.—Germantown Milling Co.

### Missouri

Brickeys, Mo., May 6.—Wheat about 50%, not over half a crop in 10 square miles. Do not think there will be over half a crop of corn and oats. We are needing rain badly.—Thos. A. Carron.

Butler, Mo., May 17.—Acreage wheat 100%, condition 85; oats acreage 100%, condition 75; corn acreage 90%, fair stand. Rain last week 1½ ins., no moisture in sub-soil.—Farmers Grain Elevator.

Brookfield, Mo., May 18.—Wheat fair; acreage not as large as last year. Oats about normal and corn reduced. Lots of soybeans planted owing to fact chinch bugs are plentiful and about to destroy the oats.—Clements Cash Coal & Feed Co.

California, Mo., May 17.—We believe acreage of wheat is about the same as last year; condition is 85%, and a good crop is in prospect. Corn acreage same as last year, but oats acreage will be subject to abandonment, possibly 15%, account of dry weather.—Kuhlman & Meyer Milling Co.

### Montana

Helena, Mont., May 14.—With average growing conditions between now and harvest, Montana's winter wheat crop should make about 9,498,000 bus., compared with 6,166,000 bus. in 1933. Rye production in Montana in 1934 placed at a probable figure of 384,000 bus. would compare with 266,000 bus. harvested in 1933.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

### Ohio

Springfield, O., May 18.—Average quantity and condition of wheat. Very dry, but no damage.—Ohio Farmers Grain & Milling Co.

### Oklahoma

Mooreland, Okla., May 17.—Wheat acreage not as large as last year, prospects not as good; 50% will be plowed up and kafir planted; oats total failure.—Frank Bardwell.

Hunter, Okla., May 18.—Our wheat crop has been looking good and think it will make about 15 bus. average, with about 10% reduction in acreage.—Thompson-Wilson Grain Co., by E. E. Wilson.

### Ontario

Toronto, Ont., May 15.—It is now fully apparent that the severe winter weather had a badly damaging effect on winter crops. The amount of winter wheat killed is the highest of any year on record, with the single exception of 1918. The total loss to the whole province is estimated at 39% of the total acreage or practically 250,000 acres.—S. H. H. Symons, Statistician.

### Texas

Booker, Tex., May 17.—We are drying up.—A. F. Brown.

### Washington

Colville, Wash., May 8.—Crop prospects best in 10 years; very little winter kill, and spring grain in good condition, with plenty of moisture.—Colville Flour Mills, by Dan Droz.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Item	Winter Wheat		Rye	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
crop	crop	crop	crop	crop
Acreage:				
Sown previous fall (1,000 acres)	42,692	41,007	*4,439	*5,091
For harvest (1,000 acres)	28,420	34,725	2,352	2,951
Per cent abandoned	33.4	15.3	...	...
Condition May 1:				
Per cent of normal	66.7	70.9	75.6	67.8
Yield per acre (bus.)	12.4	†13.3	9.0	†9.5
Production (1,000 bus.)	351,030	†461,471	21,184	†27,906
	Hay		Pasture	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
Condition May 1:				
Per cent of normal	75.3	69.9	71.5	66.2
Stocks on Farms, May 1:				
Quantity (1,000 tons)	10,671	7,453	...	...
Per cent of previous year's crop	13.0	10.0	...	...
*Acreage for all purposes. †Indicated May 1.				



## In General

Minneapolis, Minn., May 9.—Good reports are still being received from the eastern winter wheat belt and many fields are in splendid to almost perfect condition. The season is late and warmer weather is required to force the crop along. In the Northwest Pacific States the wheat is early and in some cases is heading out so that harvest will be from two to four weeks earlier than usual. Montana is still in fair condition. In the Central and Southwestern States conditions have become worse the past few weeks. Continued drouth, high winds, chinch bugs and cool weather have resulted in a severe loss, especially in the state of Kansas, where the crop is deteriorating rapidly. The same is also true of certain parts of Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri and some sections in Texas. However, there are other districts in these states where conditions have improved. The estimates given by the private reporters, which average 485 million bus. for the United States, is around 15 million bus. less than the April 1 estimates, but under present conditions is still too high.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Chicago, Ill., May 15.—Telegraphic comments on wheat crop conditions were obtained by the Federation from representative mills today. Following is a summary of the principal features of the replies: Conditions in the soft winter wheat states are rather favorable, with highly beneficial rains received recently over much of the territory, the crop standing up well where drouth still prevails and prospects that it will come through satisfactorily if more rains come soon. The hard winter wheat territory shows wide variation. Some areas were permanently relieved by recent rain, others are going back daily and others have been damaged beyond repair. According to the reports, the best sections include Eastern Kansas, Western Nebraska, Central and Southern Oklahoma and the South Plains of Texas. The worst are West and Southwest Kansas, Central Nebraska, Western Oklahoma and the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles. Where definite estimates were made, they mostly ran slightly below the May 1 official forecasts for Nebraska and Kansas but did not indicate much change elsewhere.—Gilbert Gusler, Statistician, Millers National Federation.

## Canadian Wheat in Store

Ottawa, Ont., May 18.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending May 11 shows a slight decrease of 241,311 bus., compared with the previous week. The visible supply was reported as 202,716,938 bus., compared with a revised figure of 202,958,219 bus. for the previous week and 211,875,338 bus. for the corresponding week in 1933.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 1,682,328 bus., of which 580,766 bus. were in store at Buffalo, 201,404 bus. at New York and 476,000 bus. at Albany, N. Y. This compared with 3,012,398 bus. on the same date last year, of which 1,774,719 bus. were located at Buffalo and 197,730 bus. at New York.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 704,004 bus., compared with 4,898,285 bus. last year.

A large increase is shown in the "in transit" wheat on the lakes, when 7,398,924 bus. were reported, compared with 3,500,238 bus. for the same date in 1933. R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices averaged 68.7 cents a bushel on April 15, against 70.9 cents on Mar. 15. The index of prices received by farmers was 74 on Apr. 15 or 2 points less than on Mar. 15, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The index of prices paid by farmers was unchanged at 120 on Apr. 15.

## Fifty Million for Drought Relief

A 5-point program involving the purchase of forage plant seeds, feeding of work stock, purchase of surplus cattle, work creation, and removal of families is planned by Harry L. Hopkins, administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief.

About \$6,000,000 a month will be expended, the initial outlay being \$1,000,000 for seed of forage crops.

"We will also have to continue to feed some of the work stock, and may continue this until the middle of July," said Mr. Hopkins.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Hudson, Ill., May 18.—No wheat and 95% corn on hand.—Roy E. Taylor.

Moreland, Okla., May 17.—Practically all wheat sold.—Frank Bardwell.

Huey, Ill., May 18.—Very little grain in farmers' hands.—D. W. Spindler.

Brookfield, Mo., May 18.—Corn and oats mostly used up.—Clements Cash Coal & Feed Co.

Germantown, Ky., May 18.—Not more than 5% of grain in farmers' hands.—Germantown Milling Co.

Early, Ia., May 19.—Nearly all corn on the farms is under seal to the government.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Colville, Wash., May 8.—Five per cent of grain is still in farmers' hands.—Colville Flour Mills, by Dan Droz.

Craigmont, Ida., May 15. In farmers' hands, 30% of grain; ship from this station 1,000,000 bus. annually.—Union Warehouse & Merc. Co.

Ellsworth, Ia., May 17.—We have no wheat in this locality; 25% of the oats left to dispose of; 80% of corn.—Farmers Elevator Co., Harry Pitzer, Mgr.

Hiawatha, Kan., May 11.—Most of the corn that normally moves to market is sealed up here and will not move under 45 cents or better to the farmers. Probably even at that figure many will be disposed to hold. Ward Salisbury.

Montreal, Que.—April receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,100 bus., corn 11,496, oats 60,221, barley 2,072, hay 16,207 bales, against wheat 3,500,143 bus., corn 4,576, oats 34,257, barley 3,268, hay 5,800 bales in April, 1933.—J. Stanley Cook, Sec'y Montreal Board of Trade.

Vancouver, B. C.—April receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,303,763 bus., oats 231,158, barley 31,503, flaxseed 808, compared with wheat 3,667,438 bus., oats 288,699, barley 119,579, flaxseed 25, rye 12,036 in April, 1933. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 3,575,295 bus., oats 460,943, barley 37,699, compared with wheat 5,568,363 bus., oats 234,287, barley 52,166, in April, 1933.—E. A. Ursell, Stat., Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

St. Louis, Mo.—April receipts of grain were: Wheat 666,000 bus., corn 901,500, oats 488,000, rye 18,000, barley 43,200, kafir 45,100, hay 1,452 tons, against wheat 1,091,000 bus., corn 2,250,000, oats 720,800, rye 30,000, barley 148,000, kafir 51,600, hay 840 tons in April, 1933. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 552,200 bus.,

corn 1,118,400, oats 480,600, rye 86,160, barley 16,000, kafir 2,800, hay 420 tons, against wheat 1,158,000 bus., corn 1,260,970, oats 329,750, rye 22,500, barley 27,200, kafir 8,400, hay 168 tons in April, 1933.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Cincinnati, O.—April receipts of grain were: Wheat 118,400 bus., shelled corn 259,500 bus., oats 234,000, rye 7,000, barley 4,800, feed 180 tons, hay 1,221 tons, against wheat 238,400 bus., shelled corn 265,500, oats 226,000, rye 12,600, barley 4,800, grain sorghums 1,400, buckwheat 1,400, malt 1,400, feed 150 tons, hay 357 tons in April, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 404,400 bus., shelled corn 172,500, oats 136,000, rye 4,200, against wheat 467,200 bus., shelled corn 222,000, oats 220,000, rye 2,800, barley 3,200 in April, 1933.—John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing, Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—Approximately 7,940,000 bus. of flax including new crop supplies and the carry-over of domestic and imported seed, were available for commercial purposes at the beginning of the season Oct. 1. These stocks were supplemented by imports of 9,141,000 bus. during the six months October thru March, giving a total supply of 17,081,000 bus. Crushing during the first half of the season totaled 11,916,000 bus. leaving 5,165,000 bus. in all positions April 1. Of these stocks, mills held 2,051,000 bus. while 980,000 bus. were in store at terminals. The remainder was in country elevators or on farms. Outstanding features of the second quarter of the current crop year were the heavy imports of foreign seed and increased crusher activity. Imports of flaxseed January thru March totaled 4,245,000 bus., the largest imports during this quarter since the first three months in 1930.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

## The New Deal in A.D. 300

The Emperor Diocletian, A. D. 284-304, according to a contemporary of his, Lactantius:

Was an inveterate organizer of governmental bodies. Many administrations and a multitude of inferior officers lay heavy on each territory and almost each city. There were also many conservators of different degrees, and deputy administrators.

To this there was added an endless passion for building, and on that account there were endless exactions. Here he builded public halls, there a circus, here a mint, and there a factory for making weapons of war.

So great were the deficits and so huge the taxes that there began to be fewer men who paid taxes than there were who received wages; so that the means of the husbandmen being exhausted by enormous impositions, farms were abandoned, cultivated ground became woodland, and universal dismay prevailed.

Diocletian devised a novel method of restricting the overproduction of grapes by decreeing the plowing up of one-third of the vineyards of Italy. His price fixing schemes were a complete failure.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

		Option		May 9	May 10	May 11	May 12	May 14	May 15	May 16	May 17	May 18	May 19	May 21	May 22
		High	Low												
Wheat															
Chicago*	94½	70½	83½	88½	87½	85½	84½	86½	88½	89½	87½	81½	82½	83½	84½
Winnipeg*	71½	62½	70½	72½	70½	69½	71½	71	72½	71½	69½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Liverpool*			65½	65½	66½	65½	64½	65½	67½	68½	66½	64½	65½	66½	67½
Kansas City	88½	63	76½	81½	79½	78½	77½	78½	80½	82½	80½	81½	81½	81½	80½
Minneapolis	92½	70½	83½	88½	87½	85½	86½	87½	88½	89½	87½	81½	82½	83½	84½
Duluth, durum	88½	73	84½	89½	89½	86½	87½	87½	88½	90½	88½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Milwaukee	94½	70½	83½	88½	87½	85½	85	86½	88½	89½	87½	89	88½	88½	88½
Corn															
Chicago	58½	43	49½	51½	49½	49½	48½	48½	49½	50½	50½	52	51½	51½	51½
Kansas City	52½	39	46½	48	46½	45½	44½	45½	46½	47½	47½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Milwaukee	58½	43½	49½	51½	49½	49½	48½	48½	49½	50½	50½	52½	51½	51½	51½
Oats															
Chicago	40½	24½	33½	35½	34½	32½	32½	33½	34½	34½	34½	34½	35½	35½	35½
Winnipeg	38½	30½	34½	36½	35½	35½	34½	35½	36½	36½	36½	36½	37½	37½	37½
Minneapolis	35½	22	30½	33½	31½	29½	34½	31	32½	32½	32½	32½	33½	33½	33½
Milwaukee	40	24½	33½	35½	34½	32½	32½	33½	34½	35	34½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Rye															
Chicago	70	50½	57½	61	57½	55½	56½	57	57½	58½	59½	56½	56½	56½	57
Minneapolis	62½	46½	56½	60	56½	54½	55½	56½	57	57½	58½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Winnipeg	53½	41½	46½	49½	47½	45½	46½	46½	47½	47½	48½	46½	46½	46½	47½
Duluth	63	48	57½	60	57½	55½	56½	56½	57	57½	58½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Barley															
Minneapolis	51½	31	37½	40½	39½	37½	38½	38½	39½	39½	39½	39½	40½	40½	41½
Winnipeg	44½	35½	38½	39½	39½	38½	39½	39½	40½	40½	40½	40½	41½	41½	41½
Milwaukee	54½	35½	42½	45½	43½	41½	42½	42½	43½	43½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Chicago	54½	35½	42½	45½	41½	41½	42½	42½	43	43½	44½	44	44½	45	44½

\*Wheat price in gold cents. May 21: Chicago, 52½; Winnipeg, 41½; Liverpool, 44.

\*Wheat price in gold cents May 21: Chicago, 52½; Winnipeg, 41½; Liverpool, 44.



# Panhandle Association Considers Code

A splendid two-day 20th annual convention was held by the Panhandle Grain Dealers' Ass'n, in the Crystal Ballroom of the Herring Hotel, at Amarillo, Tex., May 18 and 19. As has become a custom in the Panhandle country, the dealers turned out en masse to listen to opinions on crop prospects, and to consider methods of handling grain under the country elevator code in the Panhandle country. Attendance numbered well over 200.

## Friday Morning Session

PRES. JOHN W. ELLIOTT, Kress, called the first session to order Friday morning.

REV. R. C. SNODGRASS, Pastor Christian Church, pronounced the invocation.

MAYOR ROSS ROGERS, of Amarillo, warmly welcomed the delegates.

W. N. MARTIN, Vernon, responded, expressing the appreciation of the Ass'n for convention facilities.

JOE S. MORRIS, sec'y-treas., Amarillo, read the minutes of the last convention, and reported on the ass'n finances, both being approved.

S. J. COLE, Traffic Manager for the Amarillo Grain Exchange, reviewed the effect of Docket 17000 on the Panhandle shippers, and explained the present battle to get rates which will permit Panhandle grain to compete in the eastern markets with the grain from other sections of the country. He said:

### Panhandle Rate Structure

Conferences will soon be called to consider again the rate structure of the Panhandle region, on which we are now working so that we may be placed on a rate basis which will permit us to compete in the eastern markets.

Docket 17000, which made a complicated but fairly satisfactory adjustment of the Panhandle rate structure, lasted only six months before its findings were declared to be old and inapplicable. That left us right where we started.

In the last few years material shipping and commercial changes have come. Barge lines ply up and down the Mississippi River, and recently were extended from St. Louis to Kansas City on the Missouri River. These have brought low water rates to work for tributary territory.

The Pacific Northwest has found boats that will carry wheat economically down the West coast, thru the Panama Canal to Gulf ports and the Atlantic coast, competing for business in the Southeast and Eastern markets. From the Gulf and Atlantic ports the grain is trucked for 200 miles inland.

Meanwhile Texas export elevators lie idle. The export business appears to be gone, except for what little is done from the Pacific Northwest. This must be replaced. But the rate structure to the Southeast and the East for Texas grain, and Texas flour favors western Kansas, and sections farther north.

The unified, co-ordinated effort of Texas and Panhandle grain dealers, millers and others is necessary to bring us broad and competitive market outlets for our grain.

H. L. KEARNS, Amarillo, pleaded for a strong, united membership in the Panhandle Grain Dealer's Ass'n, reviewing the benefits of the organization in the past, and what it hopes to accomplish in the future. Plans are under way for the traffic department to be taken over, at least, partly, by the Ass'n.

FRANK A. THEIS, Washington, D. C., Chief Grain Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, reviewed what the Administration has done on grain movements, prices, and control in the last year, and explained the country elevator grain code. His review of Administration accomplishments is published elsewhere in this number.

In reading the country elevator code, Mr. Theis called particular attention to the definition of a country grain business which brings under the code the scoopers and trucks. Similarly most of the industry is exempted from hours for labor because it is located in towns of less than 2,500.

The code authority arrangement is looked upon as fair, because it considers the 4 geographical sections of the country, the 4 major types of elevators ownership and truck and scoop owners.

Simple in its fair practice rules, the code only seeks to eliminate such serious abuses as intentional over or under grading, over or under docking, over or under weighing, the giving of emoluments to win trade, buying grain with intentional merchandising loss to injure a competitor, and that most serious practice, free storage. To do a storage business an elevator must qualify under State or Federal law, and must charge uniformly for storage service.

Replying to questions, Mr. Theis stated that the 48 hour clause would naturally mean 48 hours after grain was received, except where state laws expressly permitted more time for the farmer to make up his mind about selling or storing. The setting of storage rates would naturally be a Code Authority job, the government only requiring that storage charges be assessed uniformly by licensed houses, so that each customer is treated exactly alike. A small house can take in storage grain, provided it has connections or makes connections as it has in the past.

"This is your code," declared Mr. Theis. "It has been necessary to make codes under NRA, because at the time the Administration began the greatest known industrial and agricultural emergency existed. NRA is an emergency measure, due to become inoperative in two years unless further extended. It is a grim effort to whip depression. How well this has been done may in some measure be indicated by the improved business conditions found in most parts of the country, and the improved income received by agricultural producers thru improved prices plus benefit payments. Wheat producers have been returned almost to parity, which is \$1.06 per bu., with the average price of 68c received on the last crop, plus the benefit payments of 28c.

"This is your code, a compact between your industry and the government, and we expect you to govern yourselves. But it is none the less a law, with severe penalties for violations. Until changes are made each provision of the code must be strictly adhered to."

Pres. Elliott appointed the following com'tes:  
NOMINATING: H. L. Kearns, Amarillo, chairman; Ben Smith, Plainview; Wm. Oberthier, Hereford.

RESOLUTIONS: Jule G. Smith, Fort Worth, chairman; W. A. Barlow, Amarillo; K. K. Smith, Fort Worth.

AUDITING: W. C. Cowan, Tulia, chairman; F. A. Render, Panhandle; A. V. Nelson, Claude.

Adjourned to Saturday morning.

## Saturday Morning Session

PRES. ELLIOTT presided at the second session.

C. W. GRIFFIN, Fort Worth, discoursed on the new grain standards, calling attention to removal of all musty or sour grain to sample grade, the removal of moisture as a grade factor for wheat and other changes.

H. L. KEARNS, Amarillo, chairman of a com'te for recommending storage and shrinkage charges for country elevators, reported:

We, your com'te, recommend the following storage charges for country elevators:

1/30c per bu. per day storage.  
50c per \$1,000 per month insurance.  
Shrinkage charge on grain grading No. 4 or better, in normal condition.  
1 lb. to each 1,000 lbs., 30 days or less  
2 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., over 30 days to 60 days  
3 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., over 60 days to 90 days

4 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., over 90 days to 120 days  
5 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., over 120 days to 150 days  
6 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., maximum charge  
Except as follows:

Grain sorghums, field seeds and corn.  
2 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., 30 days or less  
4 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., over 30 days to 60 days  
6 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., over 60 days to 90 days  
8 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., over 90 days to 120 days  
10 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., over 120 days to 150 days  
12 lbs. to each 1,000 lbs., maximum charge

Special shrinkage on grades below No. 3 on account excess moisture. 8% interest on all advances.

If grain is shipped to terminal elevators 3c per bu., loading charge and interest on freight advances.

K. K. SMITH, Fort Worth: The Tarwater bill now before a com'te of the Texas Legislature which is sure to pass a warehouse act at the next session will require licensing and bonding of elevators. But it will not be objectionable. This bill proposes to permit shipping of grain from one storage plant to another.

Neither the federal nor state storage systems will set charges. At present a country or terminal elevator may take out a state license, but it is not compulsory for country elevators. A state license must be taken out in order to get a federal license. A license is necessary if houses are to be bonded.

PRES. ELLIOTT read a communication from Pres. Booth of the National Federation of County Grain Elevator Ass'ns, calling attention to the effective date of the code and its requirements.

SEC'Y MORRIS said a com'te should be set up to receive and act on complaints of code violations.

W. N. MARTIN, Vernon, moved that the Panhandle Grain Dealers' Ass'n send Sec'y Joe Morris and H. L. Kearns, Amarillo, to Kansas City to represent Panhandle elevators in selection of a Code Authority. Seconded and adopted.

H. C. ADAMS, Amarillo, recommended and moved that the Ass'n go on record as favoring appointment of Joe S. Morris, Amarillo; H. L. Kearns, Amarillo, and Lester Stone, Amarillo, as the Code Authority in the Panhandle region. Seconded and adopted.

L. V. NELSON, Claude, moved it be the understanding of the Panhandle dealers that grain be sold or placed in storage within 48 hours after delivery of actual grain, instead of the same time after delivery of the final load. Seconded and adopted.

CROP REPORTS from the Panhandle counties, a feature of the convention, were tabulated as follows:

County	Approximate acreage average of 1929 and 1931 years	Estimated 1934 crop in bus.
Dallas	110,000	none
Sherman	220,000	160,000
Ochiltree	260,000	1,750,000
Hansford	150,000	1,000,000
Lipscomb	140,000	390,000
Hartley	115,000	none
Moore	110,000	none
Hutchinson	85,000	144,000
Roberts	35,000	250,000
Hemphill	25,000	160,000
Oldham	90,000	none
Potter	40,000	100,000
Carson	190,000	1,500,000
Gray	125,000	900,000
Wheeler	10,000	50,000
Deaf Smith	200,000	235,000
Randall	200,000	100,000
Armstrong	110,000	750,000
Donley	13,000	10,000
Collingworth	1,000	none
Farmer	125,000	200,000
Castro	150,000	1,400,000
Swisher	200,000	1,600,000
Briscoe	50,000	400,000
Hall	1,000	none
Childress	19,000	120,000
Bailey	4,000	20,000
Lamb	25,000	200,000
Hale	200,000	2,160,000
Floyd	180,000	1,150,000
Motley	1,500	none
Cottle	3,000	none
Lubbock	24,500	50,000
Crosby	40,000	100,000
	3,252,000	14,423,000

The resolutions com'te reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We your resolutions com'te makes the following recommendations:



1. Whereas the Amarillo Grain Exchange through its very efficient traffic manager, S. J. Cole, has very capably handled innumerable traffic matters which have been very beneficial to our interests, be it therefore resolved that we go on record as expressing our gratitude and thanks to the Amarillo Grain Exchange and Mr. Cole.

#### St. Lawrence Waterway

2. Whereas the Congress in its wisdom saw fit not to participate in the construction and place in operation the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River waterways to the Atlantic Ocean, be it therefore resolved that we approve this negative action of Congress.

#### Ask I. C. C. Regulation of Barge Service

3. Whereas there is in existence a Federal barge system from territory adjacent to the Great Lakes, to the Gulf of Mexico, we urge that this avenue of transportation be placed under the supervision and direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the end that the present destructive competitive conditions shall be held in check or abated. It is also the sense of this body that all modes of transportation including trucks and coast to coast water movement be placed under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission or the proper state regulatory bodies.

#### Deplore Activities Texas Congressmen

4. Especially we do deplore the activities of those Texas congressmen and senators who are in favor of restrictive and almost destructive legislation aimed at our organized grain and commodity exchanges throughout the United States, which are the time honored and most dependable, as well as self-regulated, marketing facilities for the handling of the products of our farms and branches, be it therefore

RESOLVED that our secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to all of our Texas congressmen and senators.

#### Appreciation

5. RESOLVED that we express our earnest appreciation to the officers and directors of our association, who have worked so vigorously in the interest of the trade during the last year.

#### Officers Elected

The nominating com'te reported the following nominees, who were unanimously elected: Walter A. Barlow, Amarillo, pres.; C. L. Ludwig, Groom, vice-pres.; Joe S. Morris, Amarillo, sec'y-treas. Directors: Jess Riffe, Texhoma; Ben Smith, Plainview; Lloyd Nelson, Claude; Roddy Harwell, Vega; Henry Edwards, Floydada.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### Panhandle Convention Notes

Every one missed H. N. Beasley.

Registration was well above 200, and convention sessions were closely attended.

Pencils were distributed by the Transit Grain & Commission Co., officially represented by its management, Leo Potishman.

A constant group was to be found in the room of "Texas" Benson, the Long Horn from Texas City, and his co-partner, Inspector Kempe.

Somebody conceived the fishing idea about mid-night the first day. Setting down a stein of beer he rolled up his sleeves, and sought to catch with his hands a slimy gold-fish in the fountain pool that adorns the hotel lobby.

Amarillo's Program Com'te, composed of A. A. Henneman, H. L. Kearns, and Paul Bossemeyer, and Entertainment Com'te composed of H. C. Adams, W. S. Kenyon, and A. V. Nelson, did themselves proud. Convention features went like clock-work and many compliments were heard on the entertainment.

### Panhandle Entertainment

No convention session was held the afternoon of the first day. That was reserved for the gatherings of friends and acquaintances.

A special feature for the ladies, of whom there were many, enjoying the convention as fully as the men, was a luncheon and style show at the Rosebowl.

At a golf tournament at the Amarillo Country Club, E. O. Perry, Plainview, won a thermos water jug and tray set, and Felix Neff, Canyon, won a fancy ash stand.

Transportation was furnished to the Country Club in the evening for the annual banquet and entertainment. It was a thoroly enjoyable dinner, followed by several entertainment numbers

featuring music, singing and exhibition dancing.

After the special entertainment the orchestra played for the dance that lasted until mid-night and bridge tables were kept filled.

The following Texas shippers were in attendance: W. R. Atherton, Hereford; R. S. Bagwell, Claude; Ed Balderston, Canadian; J. A. Barnett, Groom; V. I. Barnett, Miami; Charles J. Beckman, Umbarger; J. L. Brooks, Happy; Iloy Burruss, Hart; C. O. Byrnes, Dimmitt; J. L. Carhart, Panhandle; W. C. Cates, Floydada; C. S. Cline, Silverton; Albert R. Clubb, Petersburg; Joe F. Coffee, Miami; Tom F. Connally, Clarendon; W. C. Cowan, Tulia; G. Cranfill, Friona; Henry Creitz, Adrian; M. A. Culpepper, Beaumont; E. C. and Tom Davis, Muleshoe; Lon M. Davis, Floydada; O. D. Dinwiddie, Hart; W. H. Edwards, Floydada; John W. Elliott, Kress; M. F. and T. G. Fields, Groom.

J. J. Fitts, Wichita Falls; John Fraser, Groom; E. E. Fridley, Hereford; R. A. Frye, Dawn; P. J. Gheen, Booker; R. T. Gischler, Friona; Willard Godwin, Mobeetie; L. J. Halbert, Plainview; H. B. Hankins, Tulia; R. A. Hawkins, Farwell; J. H. Head, Hereford; H. J. Heaton, Channing; W. P. Henneman, Farwell; W. J. Hill, Bushland; J. H. Hohlaus, Lockney; L. L. Hope, Clayton; Orland Howard, Dougherty; R. W. Hunter, Cuyler; G. M. James, Goodnight; E. E. Johnston, Mobeetie; Jess Ketching, Texline; George Knettel, Panhandle; E. C. Kuykendall, Plainview.

C. L. Ledwig, Groom; E. B. Lindsey, Abernathy; A. P. Liske, Canadian; Roy McMillen, Pampa; L. C. McMurtry, Pampa; Alden C. Mann, Happy; W. A. Martin, Plainview; W. M. Martin, Vernon; A. C. Matthews, Kingsmill; Carl C. Maurer, Friona; A. J. Mayfield, Dalhart; John R. Mayo, Dougherty; A. M. Medlin, Abernathy; Robert Muncy, Lockney; Felix Neff, Canyon; L. V. Nelson, Claude; J. E. Newton, Dougherty; F. H. Obethier, Hereford.

E. O. Perry, Plainview; R. E. Patterson, Lockney; J. W. Philpott, Miami; J. A. and J. M. Pitman, Hereford; Guy Reed, Gruver; F. A. Renter, Panhandle; Earl Riffe, Stratford; Ben F. Smith, Plainview; W. R. Snapp, Summerfield; T. E. Soeson, Sudan; J. S. Sparks, Panhandle; Homer Steen, Floydada; H. L. Stover, Sherman; W. H. Stroud, Canyon; Charles F. Thomas, Miami; Burton Thornton, Lockney; A. A. Tiemann, Pampa; H. H. Toles, Happy; W. T. Townsend, Happy; D. T. Wadley, Kerrick and T. L. Welch, Black.

Terminal Market Men present came from following points: G. H. Rogers, Hutchinson; W. C. Fuller, Oklahoma City; J. B. Buxton, Texas City; A. C. Benson and F. J. Kempe, Lubbock; S. E. Cone, Geo. M. Roach, T. E. West and W. H. Wright, Enid; J. F. Chance, J. P. Ewing, Ben Feuquay, Bert Mahoney and J. T. Langford, Kansas City; S. Christopher, Jr., H. Christopher and Bill Kopp (Wichita), all of B. C. Christopher & Co., F. J. Fitzpatrick, of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., and W. W. Marshall, Fort Worth; G. E. Blewett, A. G. Campbell, A. Galbraith, Harry Johnson, Leo Potishman, J. A. and J. C. Simons, Jule G. Smith of Ft. Worth Elev. & Whse Co. and K. K. Smith.

Oklahoma Shippers were as follows: O. H. Curtiss and G. D. and J. B. Riffe all of Texhoma; Frank O'Bannon, Claremore, and W. A. Teter, Woodward.

Tugwell's salary will be increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year if the Senate approves his appointment to the position of assistant sec'y of agriculture with the title of under sec'y. Tugwell is one of the coterie of radicals working to overthrow our present economic system in favor of one in which the bureaucrats will plan every activity, a scheme that has never operated successfully during recorded history.

### World Wheat Conference Adjourned to May 28

The sub-com'te of the world wheat conferences which was appointed to fix a minimum world export price adjourned May 15 until May 28.

Secret negotiations were held all day May 16 at London between the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina. The compromise contemplates an increase of 30,000,000 bus in Argentina's quota concurrent with production restriction.

Instead of annual quotas the sub-com'te will consider new international agreements on seasonal or quarterly quotas, according to a communique issued on adjournment, stating that definite action will be sought at the June and August meetings.

### Hearing on the Cutten Charges

Arthur W. Cutten is charged by the government with having 34 accounts in wheat futures with the following brokerage houses:

Bartlett Frazier Co., five accounts; Clement, Curtis & Co., seven; Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., eight; F. B. Keech & Co., six; James Kidston & Co., two; C. D. Robinson & Co., two; Uhlmann Grain Co., two, and William J. Springer & Co., two accounts.

The evidence was brought out at hearings beginning May 14 at Chicago before Referee John C. Brooke, Leo F. Tierney, attorney for the Grain Futures Administration, calling the clerks of the brokerage firms to testify as to the contents of their street books and customers' ledgers.

The customers' ledgers showed that Mr. Cutten's own trades and those of the individuals whose accounts he guaranteed did not exceed 495,000 bus., never reaching the 500,000 bus. required by the regulations to be reported. Therefore Mr. Cutten, technically, is not guilty. It would be necessary for the government to prove that the other accounts guaranteed by him were in fact his own. All the evidence presented will go to the commission of three with such recommendations as the referee may make.

On the first day Richard Uhlmann testified that Mr. Cutten's word was as good as gold, that he was a gentleman who obeyed the laws of the land, and that his instructions were never in writing but always oral.

Ross Kidston testified that Mr. Cutten was usually a bull. So did A. F. Lindley. There were a few occasions on which Mr. Cutten was short, L. A. Fitz, in charge of the Chicago office of the Grain Futures Administration, brought out.

Cutten's type of operation in the market was described by Fitz and he called him an "in-and-out trader." "Cutten was in for three days long and then was out and back in again for two or three days short," said Fitz.

Cutten was a short seller of wheat in amounts ranging from 6,000,000 bus. on May 24, 1926, to 11,300,000 bus. on June 3, 1926. He was short from 10,635,000 bus. of wheat on Sept. 1 to 11,145,000 bus. on Sept. 8, 1926. And during the period from Jan. 3 to Feb. 25, 1927, he was not long in wheat on one of the intervening days.

Orville J. Taylor, Mr. Cutten's attorney, said the Grain Futures Act was unconstitutional. That the complaint was signed by H. A. Wallace, who was to be one of the three judges.

He was deprived of his right to trial by jury. The proceedings were in violation of the due process clause of the constitution.

The act conferred upon a commission solely created to administer powers which under the constitution are vested in judiciary bodies.

Specifically, Mr. Taylor said, Article 3 and the fourth and fifth amendments of the constitution are being infringed. He further asserted that the Grain Futures Act is not applicable to a complaint of the character of the one before the referee. He insisted that the act is intended to be regulatory, remedial and preventive, while the proceeding is "a punitive expedition that was never contemplated by the congress of 1922."

The attorney pointed out all the allegations of the complaint relate to acts occurring in 1930 and 1931, while it is the intent of the act to restrain the continuance of existing conditions. He said that the only procedure the sec'y of agriculture can follow to enable him to utilize the act as an instrument of prevention is that of alleging that Cutten is now violating certain of its provisions and is now attempting to manipulate the market price of grain in violation of its provisions.

Mr. Taylor insisted that resurrection of the charges after a lapse of three years is unwarranted use of the act for a purpose for which it was never intended. He categorically denied that any of the charges made against Cutten were true.



# Oklahoma Dealers Consider Pressing Problems

The codes, traffic matters and the future of the grain business, were absorbing subjects that brought out a large attendance at the 37th annual convention of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the Youngblood Hotel, Enid, May 16 and 17. Fine weather prevailing, the attendance swelled beyond 225.

The morning of the first day was devoted to handshaking and registration in the lobby of the hotel, where many old timers renewed former friendships.

## Wednesday Afternoon Session

The first session opened Wednesday afternoon in the ballroom of the hotel, with Pres. C. T. James, Gage, in the chair.

R. A. M'CLINTOCK, pres. of the Enid Board of Trade, welcomed the delegates, and reviewed the growth of the ass'n. He said:

## W. R. McClintock's Review of Ass'n's Activities

As President of the Enid Board of Trade, it is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to the annual Convention of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The first conference of grain dealers of Oklahoma was held in Kingfisher, early in 1898. Those present were A. T. Haines, W. R. Brinkley, and Jess Baughman. Through the efforts of these three men a later meeting was held in Oklahoma City, March 15, 1898, where a Constitution and by-laws were adopted.

The purpose of this organization, in many respects, is similar to the intent of present day codes. Through the Arbitration Board, disputes were settled, and today the grain trade is an outstanding example of fair and honorable dealings.

The organization also deserves much credit for Oklahoma becoming one of the leading states in the production of a fine grade of hard winter milling wheat. It was members of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n who imported the first Russian seed wheat distributed to Oklahoma farmers that they might have an opportunity to grow the best.

Since the formation of this Ass'n in 1898 many changes have taken place. Shortly before that date, President Cleveland vetoed one of the first farm relief measures. It was an appropriation for \$25,000 to aid farmers in a drouth stricken territory. In the veto message President Cleveland stated the Constitution did not provide for Federal money to be spent for such purposes, and that he was vetoing the appropriation to call attention—that the people supported the Government, but the Government did not support the people.

Since the World War, European production has increased, and competition from Australia and Argentine has lessened the demand for our wheat.

When war time prices began collapsing, farm agitators started clamoring for Government relief. Each year this demand became louder, and more insistent. Those engaged in the distribution of farm products were blamed for the decline in prices, and many were led to believe that if farmers organized, prices could be controlled.

In 1926 an International Wheat Pool conference was held in Minneapolis. This date marks the beginning of the decline of American agricultural prosperity. European nations who had been our best buyers of farm surplus looked upon this meeting in Minneapolis as an attempt to dictate to them what they should pay for their food. They, at once, set about to increase production in their own countries, and to use a greater percentage of Argentine wheat in their milling mixtures. The leaders advocating Federal Farm relief did not heed this warning. Instead, they became more insistent, until in 1928 the McNary-Haugen Bill was forced through Congress, but was vigorously vetoed by President Coolidge.

The warnings and clear prophecies set forth in President Coolidge's message were unheeded. The result was that measures intended for farm relief were finally passed in 1929. With the advent of this legislation our European customers took further means of increasing their production. By Tariffs and milling restrictions, they held down the imports of wheat and used substitutes while their production was being expanded some 200,000,000 bushels per year.

It is significant to note that the exports of

wheat and flour from the United States for the ten years previous to 1929 averaged approximately 231,000,000 bus. annually. During that period many million bushels of Oklahoma wheat passed through the port of Galveston for export. It is a matter of record that the last shipment of export wheat from Galveston was in January, 1933. Throughout all these changes the grain industry had the deepest sympathy for the farmer. You who are acquainted with market conditions knew that the loss of our export business would be disastrous.

Of all the changes which we are facing today, the code, if drawn and administered fairly to all concerned, will perhaps cause the least disturbance of any. In making this statement, I have in mind that the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n has long been established on a code of fair and honorable dealings. The very nature of the grain business itself enforces a code of strict and commendable transactions.

During the past 18 months, the Enid Board of Trade, with the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n, spent a great deal of time and money endeavoring to obtain an adjustment in freight rates that will allow a broader market for Oklahoma grain. Such service is of vital importance to the Oklahoma farmer, as a market must be found for his grain which formerly went for export. The position of Oklahoma is serious.

It is with sincere pleasure that we welcome you here, and we hope you will find it relaxing, enjoyable and beneficial.

PRES. JAMES expressed encouragement, when he said:

This is the 37th milestone in the progress of our ass'n. In some ways perhaps the last year may have been a millstone. What the future holds, a millstone or a milestone, depends greatly upon the individual.

The future appears brighter. To be sure, with codes, and legislated regimentation, increased burdens and problems, it still looks plenty black. But it is always darkest just before the dawn, and the future will still respond to individual effort. You know, when you are driving along, and you come to a hill, the hill often looks pretty high. But you step on the gas, and before you know it you are half way up. The hill no longer appears difficult. This is a good year to step on the gas.

The grain trade is among the most honorable known. I am proud of my affiliation with an industry that fulfills its contracts without so much as the scratch of a pen. Verbal contracts alone are abided by without quibbling, and such differences as arise yield to inexpensive settlement thru arbitration com'ites made up of trade members, familiar with trade rules, rather than thru the long-drawn processes of law. That is a mighty fine testimonial, but possible only in an honorable trade that respects the rights of its members. An illustration is my own experience. Only twice in almost 20 years of experience has a grain dealer gone back on his spoken word, and proven other than a good sport, capable of taking his losses with a smile. Can any other trade show such a record?

PRES. JAMES announced the following com'ites:

RESOLUTIONS: W. G. Williams, Enid, chairman; John O'Brien, Enid; Frank O'Bannon, Claremore; Bert Lankard, Kingfisher.

NOMINATIONS: W. A. Teter, Woodward, chairman; Ben Feuquay, Enid; W. E. Shepherd, Hobart.

HORACE N. HOLMES, Federal Grain Supervisor, Enid, reviewed the "Revised Grain Standards," using charts to explain the changes from the old grades, that appear in the new.

H. D. DRISCOLL, Washington, D. C., traffic counsel for the Enid Board of Trade, felt that Oklahoma deserves a better relationship to other wheat producing centers on rates. The export business is gone. At present Oklahoma wheat will work only thru Memphis. Such a limit on gateways to the northeast, and the southeast, seriously hampers Oklahoma in finding markets.

Yet more extensive gateways are granted other sections of the country, with which Oklahoma might honorably compete, especially since barge rates have been arranged up and down the Mississippi and water carried Pacific Northwest wheat is able to reach the Southeast so favorably. Oklahoma does not ask a favor; only competitive equality with other sections on a mileage basis with comparable transit privileges.

F. W. DAVIDSON, Topeka, Kan., talked on the "Menace of Bureaucracy," explaining that we are drifting rapidly toward a new form of government, in which people might be regimented, and socialism prevail. Socialism might readily mean an army of tyrannical bureaucrats, riding the necks of the people and grinding their noses in the dust. A review of his address appears in the report of the Kansas convention in this number.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

## Thursday Morning Session

PRES. JAMES presided at the second session in the ball room of the hotel.

A round-table discussion of crop conditions showed widely varying opinions on what to expect in a wheat crop. Some districts reported a healthy crop. Others reported heavy insect damage and severe suffering from prolonged drouth.

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, interpreted events in the grain trade, looking to China for our export trade, expressing belief in the need for the grain trade and predicting a brighter future for grain handlers. His address which was also delivered at the Kansas convention appears elsewhere in this number.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Code-Com'ite Member, Delavan, Ill., gave a study of the code for country elevators, showing that the code has become the law of the land, subject to the "disapproval" by the Sec'y of Agriculture. The code discriminates against no class of country grain buyers. Each class will be represented on the authorities. Mr. Culbertson read the code.

BEN FEUQUAY, Enid: What is meant by the 48 hour sales provision?

MR. CULBERTSON: That means that within 48 hours after a load of grain is delivered the grain must either be sold or a storage receipt issued, unless a state law specifically permits a longer storage period.

MR. LINZEE: Oklahoma's warehouse law provides that 10 days be allowed. This is to permit a man to complete delivery before a storage receipt is issued.

MR. CULBERTSON: This code changes no state law. The state warehouse law will apply whenever one is in effect. To do storage business where no state law is in effect the elevator operator must get a federal license.

MR. LINZEE: Storage in Oklahoma is prohibited except in bonded warehouses.

A DELEGATE: We have been working under a storage sales contract. Is this permissible?

MR. CULBERTSON: Apparently a sales contract is evasive. If an elevator does a storage business it must qualify under either state or federal law. If it fails to qualify it can not store.

MR. LINZEE: The Oklahoma law provides for shipment of stored wheat from one bonded warehouse to another bonded warehouse.

A DELEGATE: I keep two sets of scale books, one for storage grain, one for grain sold. The Oklahoma law does not provide for free storage, it simply allows 10 days in which to issue a receipt.

MR. CULBERTSON: The code makes it mandatory to post conspicuously your schedule of storage rates.

The Code Authority, when set up, will be composed of grain men, and the Code Authority will be immune from attack.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.



## Thursday Afternoon Session

Pres. James presided at the third session.

FRANK THEIS, Chief Grain Section Commodities Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, was the first speaker, bringing delegates a fresh viewpoint, demonstrating the spirit of the Roosevelt Administration in its vigorous attempts to increase farm and commodity prices. The development of reciprocal trade tariffs which would permit us to export a large part of our wheat, he felt, is our only hope. The Administration measures are to cover the emergency only, and will be discontinued when farm prices have reached parity. His address is reviewed in detail elsewhere in this number.

ELECTION of officers for the ensuing year placed: C. T. James, Gage, as pres.; W. A. Teter, Woodward, vice-pres.; C. F. Prouty, Oklahoma City, sec'y-treas. Directors: W. B. Johnston, Enid; M. E. Humphrey, Chickasha; E. B. Baxter, Vinita; Ben U. Feuquay, Enid.

Elected to the Arbitration Com'tee were V. L. Goltry, Enid; W. E. Shepherd, Hobart; John Thomas, Carnegie.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

## Resolutions Adopted

### Faith in Future of Grain Trade

RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n do hereby affirm our faith and belief in the grain trade of the United States as at present constituted and in the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n particularly. A record of 37 years of honorable dealing and achievement gives us every reason for hope in the future benefits of our Association.

We further affirm our belief in the honesty, integrity and necessity of the organized grain trade of this country, knowing the essential services it performs and the high purpose of its endeavor.

We, therefore, take our stand on the essential character of the industry, firm in the belief that we shall emerge from the present chaotic conditions a united industry, firmly standing for better prices to the producer, broader channels of consumption and every improvement in our field that will benefit both producer and consumer.

### Protest Passage of Senate Bill 3326

WHEREAS, there is before the Congress of the United States Senate Bill S3326, seeking to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for licensing of handlers and processors of agricultural commodities, under terms and conditions that please the Sec'y of Agriculture, according to what he deems necessary, and

WHEREAS this bill would grant to the Sec'y of Agriculture autocratic and final authority in revocation or suspension of any license, and

WHEREAS the granting of such powers and licensing arrangement might be expected to interfere further with the freedom of the farmers markets, and thereby damaging to the producers, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we vigorously protest the passage of the said bill S3326, and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent by the sec'y of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n to the Congressmen and Senators from Oklahoma.

### Protest New Grades

The resolution protesting against the proposed grain standards adopted by the Kansas Ass'n and published in this number was also adopted by the Oklahoma Ass'n.

**Sympathy for Families of Deceased Members**  
WHEREAS, the Grim Reaper has taken from

our midst our esteemed and worthy Vice President, J. W. Stewart of Chelsea, Okla., who passed to the Great Beyond April 14th last, and

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has further depleted our ranks by taking from this earth our former honored president, R. H. Drennan of Oklahoma City, who passed to his reward on May 13th, be it

RESOLVED that we extend our sincerest sympathy to the families of both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Drennan, and that this resolution be made a part of the permanent record of this organization, and copies forwarded to the families of the deceased members.

### Thanks to Speakers and Officers

RESOLVED that we hereby express our earnest appreciation to the speakers at this convention, including Howard N. Holmes for his careful explanation of the new grades; H. D. Driscoll, for his study on the effect of the rate situation on Oklahoma grain movements; F. W. Davidson, for his vigorous presentation of the trend in our government; R. L. Mansfield, for his interpretation of present events in the grain trade; W. D. Culbertson, for his explanation of the country elevator code; Frank Theis, for bringing to us the viewpoint of the government, and others.

RESOLVED that we express our appreciation to R. A. McClintock, President, and the Enid Board of Trade for its warm welcome, entertainment, and efforts in our behalf.

RESOLVED that we express our earnest appreciation to the officers and directors of our association, who have worked so vigorously in the interests of the trade during the last two years.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## The Enid Banquet

FRANK LORINCE, Enid, was "Tony the Toastmaster" at the splendid banquet served in the ball room of the Youngblood Hotel. He cleverly introduced leading lights of the convention.

"DAVY" DAVIDSON again performed on his banjo, singing humorous songs and making his audience sing with him.

The quartette, supplied by the Enid Board of Trade, as was the orchestra and a series of vaudeville numbers, tap dancers and others, insisted on Horace Holmes, Enid Federal Grain Supervisor, showing the delegates how well he could sing bass. Horace surprised them. He sang, and sang well.

## Enid Convention Notes

LOST—A pair of "rubber dice that didn't have anything but 4, 6 and 8 on them."

James E. Bennett & Co. was represented by F. F. Thompson, and Kenny Pierce of Chicago, and H. L. Gurwell and others of the Oklahoma City office, and R. R. Dill and others of the Enid office.

Many comments expressed pleasure at the banquet entertainment that was supplied by the Enid Board of Trade. A number of the old timers were discovered wiping their glasses fearing to miss the best part of the show.

Many ladies came with the dealers. Registration ran over 300. Registration was in charge of F. S. Rexford and R. T. Hassman of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., which supplied attractive badges, and Helen Clark of the Enid Terminal Elevator Co.

Useful and attractive automatic pencils were distributed by the Transit Grain & Commission Co., in the person of Leo Potishman; and by J. C. Crouch Grain Co., in the person of June Davis, and C. M. Carter, for C. M. Carter

Grain Co. Cigars, cigarettes and other refreshments were plentiful about the convention thru the courtesies of consignment hunters.

## Attended Enid Meeting

Terminal market men present were:

Los Angeles, W. M. Black, Dallas, J. E. Davis, Topeka, F. W. Davidson, Amarillo, Paul Bossemeyer, Galveston, H. F. Johnson, Hutchinson, W. C. Fuller and Dick Frazee, Wellington, Price Feuquay and W. T. Voils.

Ft. Worth, Earl Ferguson; Carl Ferguson; Leo Potishman; E. G. Rali; E. M. Rogers; Bert K. Smith of Ft. Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co.; K. K. Smith and G. E. Blewett, secretary Texas Grain Dealers Assn.

Oklahoma City, T. B. Chastain; Erich P. Frank; S. Gilchrist; R. M. Maney; C. E. Paine; Frank Winters; C. G. Wilkins; J. L. Yergler; also E. H. Linzee, State Grain Inspector, and C. F. Prouty, Secretary.

Kansas City, F. D. Bruce; O. T. Cool; E. A. Cayce; F. J. FitzPatrick and H. O. McVey of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.; W. W. Fuller; M. L. Gear; Hugh Hinsen; Jack Hughes; Fred L. Myers; A. W. Stewart; E. G. Wallingford; R. N. Whinery and Frank M. Stoll of Public Relations Dept., of K. C. Board of Trade.

Wichita, John Beyer; E. F. Beyer; I. H. Blood; E. H. Bott; H. L. Chowning of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.; R. P. Green; J. R. Harold; John Hayes; Chas. H. Horner; L. E. McLinden; W. E. Root; Ted Strahl; W. W. Wallis; J. A. Woodside.

Chicago, R. I. Mansfield of Bartlett-Frazier Co.; R. R. Dill; John Hanlin; C. H. McCown, (Enid office); E. L. Bening; H. L. Gurwell; Floyd A. Kiker; A. L. Moses; J. V. Montgomery; R. W. Taylor; B. J. Young, (Oklahoma City office); K. B. Pierce and F. F. Thompson, all of Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

W. E. Culbertson, Secy. Illinois Grain Dealers' Assn., was here to tell about the code.

Coal men present were as follows: Chas. W. Addison, Ernest Ingram and J. E. Mountjoy, all of Oklahoma City.

Out of town railway men were: J. W. Daley, Houston; H. F. Ruppel, Oklahoma City; A. B. Waldron, Ft. Worth, and A. H. Webb, Wichita.

Supply Trade men present included: I. D. Allison, White Star Co., Wichita; G. L. Godfrey, Enid; Joe McDowell, Oklahoma City; E. W. and W. H. Rhodes, Kansas City; V. N. Thomas, Dallas, and C. P. Townsend, Fairbanks Morse & Co., Kansas City.

The Fair Sex who graced the convention were from four states as follows: Mesdames O. T. Cook, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. DeGrange, Amorita, Okla.; F. W. Davidson, Topeka, Kans., and Carl Ferguson, Ft. Worth, Texas.

From Texas came Harry Stover, Sherman, and W. A. Teters, Collett.

Oklahoma Shippers present included J. A. Abernathy, Okeene; Floyd W. Allison, Chickasha; W. D. Atkins, Douglass; O. E. Bailey, (Grain Inspector) Alva; E. B. Baxter, Vinita; E. O. Billingslea, Frederick; A. L. Blanc, Eagle City; J. O. Braught, Waynoka; Tom Bruce, Dover; Geo. Burgin, Carmen; E. F. Burke, Loveland; Ed. Burson, Chickasha; F. R. Calkins, Chelsea; O. L. Caple, Pond Creek; Geo. Carpenter, Gate; Carl Cassidy, Frederick; Munson M. Church, Jet; E. J. Clark, Marshall; P. A. Cope, Lawton; C. H. Cox, Carmen; L. P. Couch, Hitchcock.

C. E. Daniels, Mangum; Dick Dark, Edmond; J. L. Davis, Waynoka; J. W. Dearing, Canton; Harley Dickinson, Selman; Oscar Dow, Okarche; F. H. Dupy, Dover; Lorene Espinosa, Anadarko; Elmer Estill, Goltry; J. H. Estill, Carrier; H. S. Ferguson, Hopeton; Luther S. Fisher, Woodward; L. E. Foster, Fairview; G. A. Fuqua, Hobart; Ray R. Fuzzell, Orienta; W. E. Gilpin, Cashion; E. H. Goodholm, Stillwater; Frank Gorman, Okarche; L. G. Gossett, Waukomis; W. J. Grover, Stillwater; Lyle Hague, Cherokee; Gordon and Wm. Hayton, Billings; Ralph Herrian, Carrier; R. B. Horton, Weatherford; M. E. Humphrey, Chickasha; Walter Hunsaker, Avard; Harry Hunter, Okarche; Ray Ingle, Shattuck; George and V. H. Ingram, Salt Fork.

C. T. James, Gage; R. E. James, Pond Creek; C. A. Johnson, Renfrow; E. A. Johnston, Capron; E. W. and Walter E. Johnston, Pond Creek; R. B. Kroul, Yukon; Carl Lang, Dacoma; A. R. Lankard, Kingfisher; C. Leeper, Dacoma; E. H. Leitnaker, Fairview; A. W. Lewis, Dacoma; H. C. Liken, Avard; J. H. McCrady, Yewad; Fred McCrumben, Mangum; J. W. McDown, Jr., Custer City; Clint Maloy, Mangum; Jess Mansfield, Lambert; Fred Martin, Blackwell; Tom Matkin, Cherokee; E. J. Miller, Perry; Wm. B. Mote, Sharon; Ira Neal, Lawton; C. O. Nickell, Alva; W. T. Oats, Ponca City; Frank O'Bannon, Claremore; A. J. Orr, Cordell.

B. A. Parsons, Hartner; Wm. J. Parsons, Buffalo; M. Portwood, Snyder; Frank F. Pribyl, Bison; C. E. Ramsey, Lahoma; R. M. Raulston,

[Concluded on page 411]



Left to right: Pres. C. T. James, Gage; Sec'y C. F. Prouty, Okla. City; Directors: John Thomas, Carnegie; W. B. Johnston, Enid, and W. G. Williams, Chairman Resolution Com'tee.



## The New Rules for Grading Wheat

Under the old rules the 10 per cent of other grains permissible in wheat was determined on

the dockage-free sample; under the new rule this is determined before dockage is removed.

There is a general reduction in the amount of durum permitted in the first three grades of the bread wheats.

### WHEAT EFFECTIVE JULY 2, 1934

Grade Number	Minimum Test Weight per Bushel Requirements		Maximum Damaged and Foreign Material Limitations for all Wheats			
	For Hard Red Spring All Subclasses	For all other Wheats	Damaged Kernels (Wheat and other Grains)		Foreign Material	
			Total	Heat Damaged	Total	Matter except other grains
1 Heavy <sup>1</sup> .....	Lbs. 60	Lbs.	% 2	% 0.1	% 1	% 0.5
1.....	58	60	2	0.1	1	0.5
2.....	57	58	4	0.2	2	1.0
3.....	55	56	7	0.5	3	2.0
4.....	53	54	10	1.0	5	3.0
5.....	50	51	15	3.0	7	5.0

Sample Grade—Sample Grade wheat shall be wheat which does not come within the requirements of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive, or wheat of the classes Hard Red Spring, Durum, or Red Durum which contain more than 16 percent moisture, and of the classes Hard Red Winter, Soft Red Winter, or White which contain more than 15.5 per cent moisture, or wheat which contains more than 10 percent cracked kernels; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

<sup>1</sup>Applies to each of the subclasses Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring, & Red Spring.

### MAXIMUM LIMITATIONS OF OTHER CLASSES OF WHEAT EFFECTIVE JULY 2, 1934

Grade Number	In Hard Red Spring All Subclasses		In Hard Amber Durum and Amber Durum Subclasses		In Sub-class Durum	In Class Red Durum	In Class Hard Red Winter		In Soft Red Winter and White Classes	
	Total	Durum and/or Red Durum	Total	Soft Red W., White, & Red Du. singly or combined.	Total	Total	Total	Durum and/or Red Durum	Total	Durum and/or Red Durum
1 Heavy <sup>1</sup> .....	% 5	% 2	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1.....	5	2	5	3 <sup>(2)</sup>	5	10 <sup>(5)</sup>	5	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	5	0.5 <sup>(2)</sup>
2.....	10	3 <sup>(5)</sup>	10	5	10	10	10	2 <sup>(5)</sup>	10	1.0 <sup>(3)</sup>
3.....	10	5 <sup>(10)</sup>	10	10	10	10	10	3 <sup>(10)</sup>	10	2.0 <sup>(10)</sup>
4.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10.0
5.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10.0

<sup>1</sup>Applies to each of the Subclasses Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring, and Red Spring.

<sup>2</sup>(Old grades allowed 2% Soft Red Winter and White and could also contain 5% Red Durum).

Note.—See also special grades for Dockage, and for Tough, Smutty, Garlicky, Weevily, Ergoty, and Treated Wheat.

(N.B.—Wherever figures appear in circles they are those used in the old grades.)

No. 1 heavy will replace the old No. 1 hard spring.

The old Western white sub-class is divided into two sub-classes.

The word "tough" will be added to the grade designation of hard red spring, durum or red durum when containing over 14.5 per cent and not over 16 per cent moisture.

The word "ergoty" will be added to the grade designation when wheat contains ergot in excess of 0.3 per cent.

Moisture will be determined on the grain free from dockage.

Grade specifications for smutty and garlicky are given on page 376 of May 9 and on page 288 of Apr. 11 number of the Journals.

The two tables presented herewith, when taken together, give the minimum and maximum requirements for all the grades of wheat.

## Millers' Objections to Commodity Exchange Bill

Herman Fakler, Washington representative of the Millers National Federation, stated in part the following reasons for the opposition of the millers to the enactment of the bill amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act, at a hearing before the senate committee on agriculture:

The proposed amendment to the licensing provision of the act goes far beyond the elimination of unfair practices or charges. It departs from the field of governmental regulation to compel members of an industry to comply with the rules of fair trade and enters the field of governmental dictation and supervision of the ordinary conduct of business in all its phases. This is apparent from a consideration of the language of the amendment.

The amendment contained in section 2 of this bill first specifically authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, to prohibit processors, distributors and others from engaging in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, in the current of or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce, without a license. It omits all reference to unfair practices or charges and empowers the Sec'y of Agriculture to issue licenses to such processors, distributors and others to engage in such handling upon such terms and conditions as the Sec'y of Agriculture may deem necessary to effectuate the declared policy of the act and the restoration of normal economic conditions in the marketing and/or financing of such commodities or products.

Under the bill as framed, the only test of the propriety of any term or condition imposed in a license is the judgment of the Sec'y of Agriculture as to whether it is necessary to effectuate the declared policy of the act and the restoration of normal economic conditions in the marketing and/or financing of the commodities or products involved.

Under the broad power that would be given by the bill the Sec'y of Agriculture could fix the prices that must be paid by a licensee for the commodities or products to be used by him in the conduct of his business; he could dictate the prices to be charged by a licensee for the sale of his products or for services rendered by him; he could limit or apportion the quantities sold by the licensee; he could dictate the compensation to be paid to the officers and employees of the licensee; he could prescribe the amount that could be paid for advertising the products of the licensee; he could dictate the grades that could be handled by the licensee; and could control many other important items that are ordinarily and properly left to the business judgment of the owner or manager of the business.

The possibilities of such a vast power, especially when it is recognized that it applies to all processors, all distributors, and others handling any agricultural commodity, any product of an agricultural commodity, and any competing commodity or product, are appalling.

If the proponents of the bill do not intend that the broad licensing power to be conferred under its provisions shall be completely exercised, or if it will be exercised only in specific situations for specific purposes, then such situations or contingencies should be stated in the bill. Industry is entitled to know where it is heading and not be subjected to a continual uncertainty as to what new requirements may be imposed on it at any time to limit, restrict or vary its ordinary business operations. If it is not intended to use all the vast power proposed to be conferred, then the power should be limited to that which is intended to be used, provided it is deemed proper to confer it. On the other hand, if it is intended by the proponents of the bill that all power may be used, then we say that it is too vast and drastic to be justified under the circumstances.



# Grade Changes Against Dealers and Growers

By E. M. JOLLEY, Kansas City, Mo., before Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n

It was nearly two years, after the passing of the United States Grain Standards Act, before rules (such as they were), were offered to the trade, and became effective. Several more years elapsed before the inspectors, handling and inspecting the grain, were able to anywhere nearly approach the desired uniformity of grade, which was supposed to be the result of the grades established under this Act. During this adjustment period, which covered several years, grain graded by a Federal inspector might grade No. 2 at Wichita, and come on to Kansas City, Kan., and grade No. 5, and then go on to another destination, and grade No. 2 again.

**Changes Result in Losses.**—Hardly had the adjustment of the grades at various points become fairly uniform, when the Bureau of Agricultural Economics began to put out new suggestions and rules covering the grading under the official standards, and these changes invariably raised, or tightened, the standard. This resulted in losses on the grain in whatever position it might be when these new rules became effective.

**Heat Damage.**—We all remember our experience, and losses that resulted, in the interpretation of the rules, rather than a change in the rules, which occurred in 1922, when the "heat damage" proposition was brought to the front as an all important item used in grading. The interpretation of this rule by different federally licensed inspectors resulted in tremendous confusion and severe losses.

**Smut.**—In 1924, we had the trouble with the "smut" proposition, and it took considerable time to get that straightened out. In 1926, the Southwest, especially Southwestern Kansas and Oklahoma, raised a tremendous crop of very fine quality wheat, which, owing to the climatic conditions developed into rather plump, yellowish-cast grains, and large quantities of this wheat graded "yellow hard" and, of course, resulted in more loss to the shipper, and producer.

**"Sick Wheat"** was introduced as a new element in the grading of grain in 1927. Any grain of wheat, especially where the germ of the grain was slightly discolored, was termed "sick wheat"; and also, at the same time, the "musty" proposition (which was practically unheard of before that time, except in rare cases), was put forward to cover all ground and straw odors, and which really did not do any material damage to the milling quality of the wheat, except in rare cases.

**Tombstone Wheat** later has crept into the interpretation of the U. S. Grain Standard Act. This is wheat which has been on hand for a few years, as the result of overproduction, and false basis prevailing for our wheat, which prevented the movement along regular channels, and the wheat not reaching consumption in a natural way, hence it has been on hand in elevators, and farmers' bins, and more or less susceptible to the natural elements, and possibly has become slightly discolored, and in the mind of those whose principal business it is to find fault, and locate flaws, has become a very serious objectionable quality.

You will notice how "Poor" wheat has progressed: First it was "sick wheat," then it was "dead wheat," and then, of course, the only thing to do was to erect the "tombstone." One would naturally think that this might be the end, but judging by the past, something else, new, will be sprung in the future, to reduce the price to the producer, in whose interests other departments and bureaus are being organized to aid.

In other words, it is the interpretation of the rules, rather than the common understanding of the definition of the various terms used in the operation of the United States Grain Standards Act, that causes the greater amount of trouble, and severe losses to all concerned, especially to the producers of grain.

As the Wichita, Kans., Beacon has said: "The department of Agriculture stands charged with destroying inspection rules developed by State governments thru long years of practical experience, under which the farmer was given the highest possible grade to which he was entitled: the system devised by the states was replaced by a so-called scientific scheme which has looted the farmer of all the benefits he had enjoyed under the rules of the states. He has been subjected to higher inspection costs and forced to accept higher discounts."

No one has ever heard of a licensed inspector being discharged for grading grain lower than it really should grade, but he has been criticized and threatened with his license being taken away from him, in cases where he graded the grain higher than it should be graded, ac-

cording to the technical interpretations of the rules.

**The New Grades.**—The trade had another shock in September, 1933, when the same Bureau of Agricultural Economics came out with a proposed revision of the grain standards, which took a book of 159 pages to show what they proposed to do to the grading of grain. Some of the changes were extremely radical, all of which would contribute materially to the confusion in the handling of the new crop, and for some months, and possibly years, after the same becomes effective, reducing the value of a greater portion, especially that portion in the hands of the country elevators, and in the hands of the producers, and more or less affecting the value of the major portion of the carryover, which, as you know, is estimated will amount to 250 or 300 million bushels in all positions.

The testimony at the hearings, held in the Southwest wheat territory, which comprises about sixty per cent of the production of winter wheat, and practically 100% of the hard winter wheat, showed a unanimous opinion against making any change in the winter wheat grades. Even the Southwestern Millers' Ass'n agreed, and joined, with the grain dealers, producers, and various organizations, in protesting any change in the winter wheat grading, but notwithstanding this, with the exception of a few modifications, the proposed standards have been adopted, and ordered into effect July 2, 1934. This was followed immediately by a protest being filed by the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, representing 5,639 elevators in nine Southwestern states.

One thing is certain, if this Bureau of Agricultural Economics were trying to make it hard for the country dealers, and to cause losses to the producer, they could not make much greater success than they have made by every move and change in the grades established, or interpretation of the rules governing the same, made from time to time.

The demand for these changes is more or less vague, but there is an official bulletin issued by the Millers' National Federation, on Apr. 17, 1934, known as "The Hook-Up," which reads as follows:

## WE HAVE A KICK TO MAKE, TOO

"Certain grain interests are said to be demanding that the changes in the federal grain standards be suspended and not put into effect on July 2. Millers have nothing to gain by joining in an effort of this kind, as the greater part of the changes promulgated by Secretary Wallace are in the direction of closer grading and are, therefore, advantageous to the mills. As a matter of fact, however, we do have a kick to make on the new grades, and we might as well register it right now—the changes don't go far enough, and the Department is to be criticized for doing only half a job."

This is probably the incentive for the changes, in addition to the necessity that is so apparent in the minds of the technicians of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, irrespective of the best interests of the producers, or handlers of grain, and while these original proposed changes covering the grading of grain have been somewhat modified, yet judging by the past experience of the people who have been in touch with this bureau, all of the changes are still on their program, and sooner or later will be put into effect, unless sufficient protest, of the right kind, is made to convince them where they are wrong. One cannot help but conclude that this bureau has in mind to raise the grain standards to a point where it will be almost impossible to produce what we now consider very good qualities of grain.

Some of the changes are of vital interest to the wheat grower and handler. After July 1 it will be necessary to make different prices on No. 2 wheat, for the very good reason that there will be a grade of No. 2 Hard Tough on all grain showing over 14% moisture. In other words, it will be an incentive to the buyer to reduce his bid, or price, account of this notation. Should we have a year, as we have had in the past, when practically 100% of our wheat would be tough, you can readily appreciate the discount that would apply on the same, and which would result in extraordinarily large losses to the producer. It would not only prevent the selling to arrive of No. 2 wheat, except subject to market differences, unless otherwise agreed upon, but it would make impossible the delivery on future contracts of a clean certificate.

To handle this feature of the new grading properly, it would be necessary to have one of the new electric moisture machines in every country grain office, and during the rush it

would be necessary to have somebody look after this machine. For, of course, the farmer is not willing to wait for the grain to be tested, using the old method of testing for moisture. This might be fairly practical, if all dealers would pursue this only safe method, but our experience in the past has been that too many dealers are willing to guess, not even using the common tester for weighing grain, which has been an important feature of grading. We all remember, quite distinctly, when the dockage system was put into effect. Thousands of sets of sieves were sold all over the country, but it is practically impossible to find a set of sieves being used at the present time. The dealers, notwithstanding very narrow margins, continue to take chances with this dockage feature, and consequently stand all of the dockage themselves, instead of passing it on to the producer, where it properly belongs. The chances are that this same attitude will prevail in connection with the "tough" feature of grading, and margins will be reduced again, as a result.

**Odor.**—Another very serious, and price-reducing factor to the dealers (and should be to the producer), is the change, placing all grain, with an odor of any kind, in the "Sample" grade, a great deal of which, such as "musty" has been in the No. 5 grade. The definition for Sample grade, after July 1 reads as follows:

"Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass, Dark Hard Winter, or Hard Winter, or Yellow Hard Winter, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 15.5 per cent of moisture, or more than 10 per cent of cracked kernels; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality."

"Commercially objectionable odor" is inserted in the above rule, in order to cover anything which they might have forgotten, such as the wheat being loaded, during the rush season, in cars that have contained creosote products, or oil barrels, which may have had a slight seepage, and which is not really visible to the naked eye; and also various other things, which might, according to the inspector who handles it, be considered "Commercially Objectionable Odor." But, these odors do not necessarily reduce the value of the grain, from a strictly milling standpoint. In fact, there are orders in the Kansas City market every day for wheat of musty odor, and every car that grades "musty" is first offered to mills, and they scrutinize it very closely, and buy large quantities of this kind of grain arriving, and while the grain on the sample tables, especially, is supposed to be handled strictly on its merits, quality considered, yet it will be much more difficult to interest a buyer in "Sample" wheat than it has been, when the same wheat graded No. 5 Hard, and being of lower grade, the buyer expects to get, and does get it, at a lower basis, as compared with No. 2 Hard Wheat. The federally licensed inspectors trace a lot of the "Sample" wheat to the unloading elevators, and notify the buyer that this particular wheat is only fit for feeding purposes, and not suitable for mixing in milling wheat. As they enlarge the scope of the "sample" wheat, it is quite possible that they may enlarge these activities, and it is a step towards the point, as some think, and to the time, when they will advise that all "Sample" wheat is unfit for milling purposes, and as a consequence, of course, would mean a very large increase in the discounts for this class wheat, which, of course, will contain the wheat that carries ground, or straw, smell, as the trade pronounces it, but which has more recently been termed "Musty wheat."

**Durum Mixtures.**—Still another very serious factor in reducing the grade of wheat (especially for a territory consisting of about 225 miles in length, 150 miles wide, and covering about forty counties, with perhaps four million acres of wheat, and which should raise normally around 50 to 60 million bushels in Northwest Kansas, Northeast Colorado, and Western Nebraska)—is the material reduction of durum wheat permitted in the 1-2-3 grades of hard, red, winter wheat. Under the present rules, No. 1 hard red winter wheat could contain 2% durum; under the new grade, effective July 2, only 1% is permitted; No. 2 grade, under the present system, could contain 5% durum; and under the new grade, only 2%. No. 3 grade, under the present system, could contain 10%, and under the new grade only 3% durum. Durum wheat is not grown in this section, in any great quantities, as a straight crop, but this section frequently, as the result of extremely dry weather in the fall and winter, and high winds in the spring, has a very poor outlook around the 1st of May and the producer comes to the conclusion that he is not going to have a wheat crop. Consequently, he looks around for something to replant in his fields. The most available wheat is durum, and durum mixed wheat, from which he can get from his neighbor, or wheat comparatively short distance from his home, and it is, also,



the cheapest seed that he can get, and about the only seed that he can afford. He doesn't have the time, nor the money, to go long distances, or get good quality of Northern spring wheat for seed purposes. What he must do, he must do at once, consequently he uses the durum and durum mixed seed in his field, which the previous fall was planted to winter wheat, and which is of a poor stand. The result is, he gets a mixture, and it is the only thing he could do. He brings it to town during the combine rush season (during which time, in this territory, wheat is delivered as much as 50 miles in some cases, and during which rush it is not uncommon for elevators to operate 24 hours a day, and sometimes a week to ten days elapse without the elevator operator being able to get to the bottom of his dumps), how much chance, under these circumstances, with sometimes 40 to 50 loads of wheat waiting to be unloaded, has the elevator operator to separate even a sample to determine the percentage of durum, and the price that should be paid to the farmer, let alone to make any effort, whatever to bin it separately. It must all go into the pit, and be thoroughly mixed with whatever is being delivered, and to throw this class of grain into No. 4 grade will mean a material reduction in the value, not only of this grain, but of all the grain delivered at elevators so located. This reduction in grade must mean a lower price for all the grain dealers, although there are very few cars of this class grain that are not suitable for milling, and used by the mills, although, of course, the higher percentage of durum mixture is a talking point which cannot be overcome, and is used to reduce the price, and they usually pay enough for it to outbid the terminal elevator operator.

**Corn Grades Lowered.**—We note that there have been very few changes made in the corn grades. What few are made are really a lowering of the grades, instead of a tightening up, as is the usual method of the Department. As an illustration, in No. 2 corn, the total amount of damaged kernels is raised from 4% to 5%, and the number of heat damaged grains is 2/10% instead of 1/10% in the old grade. No. 3 corn, the total damaged kernels permitted will be 7%, instead of the old grade of 6%, and the percentage of heat damage 5/10% instead of 3/10%. No. 4 corn will permit 10% total damage, as against 8%, and the heat damage 1% instead of 5/10%. No. 5 corn may contain 15% damaged kernels and 3% heat damage, against a total of 10% damage and 1% heat damage in the old grades. No. 6 grade is cancelled, and there will be no No. 6 grade. The No. 5 may contain 23% moisture instead of 21.5% under the old grade.

It is hard to understand this letting up in the grading on corn. Possibly the Bureau of Agricultural Economics did not want to do anything to start any more trouble for the Head of the Department of Agriculture, who comes from a strictly corn state, and also the fact that the Government is a prospective owner of 275 million bushels of corn, and they do not wish to work any hardship on themselves on this corn, of which a large portion has been out in open cribs for months.

The grain sorghums come in for a lot of changes, and a general tightening up in grading. The old grade No. 4 may be musty, sour, or badly discolored. They have put all grain of this class into "Sample" grade. They also raised the total of foreign material, or cracked grain, permitted in No. 1 grade from 3% to 4%; on No. 2 from 6% to 8% and No. 3 from 10% to 12%. But, they introduce, also, a new table, covering sand, dirt and finely broken kernels.

"Dockage includes sand, dirt, finely broken kernels, weed seeds, and other foreign material, which can be removed readily from the grain sorghums by means of a metal sieve perforated with round holes 2 1/2/64 inch in diameter. The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain, including the dockage. Dockage shall be stated in terms of half per cent, whole per cent, or whole and half per cent, as the case may be. A fraction of a half per cent shall be disregarded. The word "Dockage," together with the percentage thereof, shall be added to the grade designation."

In view of the fact that all grain sorghums are used for feed purposes, feed mixing companies in Kansas City have had arrangements with grain sorghum handlers in the past, whereby they would unload a car containing cracked grains, dirt, sand, etc., clean it, not only free of charge, but load out the clean seed in the same amount that they unloaded, including the dirt, and cracked grains. In other words, there were certain mixed feed, especially chix feed, where the cracked grain has more value to the feed mixer than the whole grain and they were glad to exchange whole grains for the same in an equal amount. Why the shipper and producer should be compelled to have the value of his car of grain reduced by this "dockage" and also be compelled to pay the freight on an article of highly commercial value, and not get paid for the full amount he shipped, is one of the unexplained, and unreasonable penalties that he must suffer.

There was certainly no demand from any-

where for the introduction of this change in the grades. In other words, one local editor has said:

"Washington seems to have made a complete study of 'how best to disturb the farmer and his markets.'"

**Who gets the benefit of these changes?**—As we have already shown you, by a quotation from "The Hook-Up," the millers are not depressed, to say the least, with the new grades. Consequently, they must be expecting some benefit. Terminal elevators, owing to the much increased amount of lower grades of grain, will undoubtedly materially benefit, as the result of their superior facilities for cleaning, mixing and treating the grain that they handle, to put it into a condition that will either pass the grade, or sell a satisfactory quality to mills and other processors by sample, at a satisfactory price.

**Who stands the discounts and losses?**—During the process of adjustment to the new grading basis, dealers will stand more or less of it, but the dealer's margins now are so very small that he cannot stand much of it, so eventually it will all, necessarily, be passed on to the producer, and about the only way that this can be handled, will be a general widening of margins on all handled. Of course, during this period of adjustment, a great many dealers will think that they can get by, and overlook the strict grading of the grain they buy, the same as they have done with the dockage feature previously referred to. But there are going to be so many new elements that will result in losses, that it is to the interests of all concerned to get busy at once, to thoroughly understand these rules and apply them, in order to preserve what little margin now exists in the handling of the great crop of the Southwest.

We have shown you that practically every move made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been along the lines of raising the standards, and their interpretation of the standards, after publishing, has resulted in a general tightening up in the grading, entirely ignoring climatic conditions, from year to year, all of which results in confusion and losses to the handler, until they can adjust themselves, after which, of course, the producer must stand the discounts, which are the natural results of this tightening up of the grading, and it is not unreasonable to say that the sum-total of the effect will amount to 3c to 4c per bushel, provided the rules now ordered in for July 1 and Sept. 1 go into effect.

Protests by the grain organizations have not brought about the desired results. It seems to me that it is necessary for the grain trade, and allied interests to get to work at once, and arouse protests from the producer sufficiently strong that this Department cannot ignore them.

## Corn Borer Kept Down by Woodpecker

Downy woodpeckers are probably next in importance to weather conditions among the natural factors which are helping to keep down the numbers of corn borers in Indiana, according to G. A. Ficht, entomologist of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

The entomologist points out that the holes in the corn stalks and stubble from which these birds have removed borers are to be found in nearly every infested field in which the stalks or stubble have been left unplowed over winter.

In some fields as many as 60% of the borers have apparently been eaten and the average is probably over 30% in the more heavily infested counties in the northeastern part of the State.

## From Abroad

Hungary has embargoed rye exports.

Roumania has prohibited the export of wheat and other cereals on account of drouth.

Under stimulus of the subsidy wheat acreage in England and Wales increased 39 per cent from 1931 to 1933, to 1,660,000.

The oldest standholder on the Corn Exchange of Norwich, Eng., Geo. Walker, died recently aged 92. Since 1869 he had been in constant attendance every Saturday at the Exchange.

Moscow issued a decree May 15 that by July 15, factories must complete, among other machinery, 6,475 combines of various types for harvesting, 4,000 tractor-operated binders, 500 horse-operated binders and 7,150 threshing machine of three types.

## Termites Increase Fire Hazard in Elevators

Eating away channels of cellulose in the wood in grain elevators, termites are now found to present a definite fire hazard from experience gained of late.

Instead of presenting a slow-burning combustible mass, after termites have infested an elevator the structure is found to burn much faster than it would normally because the flames so easily follow the network of tunnels constructed by the termites.

Two Illinois elevator operators recently found the beams and understructures of their elevators converted into such a maze of holes as to resemble a cross between swiss cheese and a worn-out sponge. Another Illinois operator found his elevator leaning far out of line because termites had undermined one side of the foundation.

Alarming as the information about the termite destruction is, ways and means have been found to check the ravages of this unseen enemy for periods of five years per treatment, and considering the annual known loss in this country it behooves elevator operators to protect their properties before it is too late.

## A Spectacle of Scientific Wonders

A continuous spectacle of scientific wonders will be given in a great outdoor theatre in the court of the Hall of Science at Chicago's World's Fair of 1934.

Ten thousand spectators at a time may view the seeming miracles being performed on the stage. Performances will begin at noon and will continue until the closing of the Exposition at night.

This interesting new feature of the Exposition has been worked out by the scientific staff as a major addition to the educational exhibits. The different acts will be from twenty to twenty-five minutes long and will show invisible rays and other powers in action in a series of shows which will be a visualization of the achievements of science. These astonishing apparent impossibilities will present a fascinating show. They will at the same time be on sound scientific basis and will be worked out in sequences to build up understanding of the principles applied. Accompanying lectures will explain what has happened and how it was done.

The "acts" will be supplied by the laboratories and research staffs of important industrial organizations exhibiting at the Fair. This will facilitate inviting spectators to ask questions. It will be impossible for questions and answers to be handled from the stage to huge audiences in the limited time of the different "acts" but interested spectators wishing to ask questions will be invited to come to the exhibits where the lecturers will be found ready to explain in detail.

Setting for the stage is in the open end of the vast U formed by the wings of the Hall of Science. Permanent seats for 5,000 spectators will be placed in the court and 5,000 more may be accommodated on the terraces above the wings and on the great terrace across the East front of the Hall of Science.

The stage will provide a background of appropriate atmosphere and effects for the scientific demonstration. Elaborate electrical equipment, power and laboratory apparatus will be installed. With the experience of last year in giving scientific miracle shows expert showmanship has been developed.

The underlying purpose of the scientific theatre is the serious presentation of science at work but the presentation of the "stunts" will bring out surprises and thrills in the most dramatic manner. Showmanship has come to be recognized as one of the prime necessities in visual education. The World's Fair has been an immense testing laboratory for these effects and the results will be seen in the great science theatre.



# Kansas Grain Dealers Denounce Burocracy

A well attended 37th annual convention was held by the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n in Wichita, May 15-16. Rains a few days before encouraged the dealers and fine weather at convention time made the highways alluring, so they were glad to come to the hub of the wheat fields.

## Tuesday Morning Session

The first session was opened in the roof garden of the Broadview Hotel at 10 a. m. Tuesday, with Pres. R. L. Miller of Kinsley in the chair. Singing was led by Clarence Ogren of Wichita.

L. F. HAMMOND, President Wichita Chamber of Commerce, gave the delegates a warm welcome.

PRES. MILLER presented his annual address, saying:

## Pres. Miller's Address

Perhaps we are really lucky not to have had a code the past year, tho we are about to have one now. A poor Jersey City tailor recently was sentenced to spend 30 days in jail, and to pay \$100 fine, for pressing a suit of clothes for 35c instead of the code price of 40c. Quite likely his punishment is too mild. He probably ought to be hung, drawn and quartered for such a heinous crime. Possibly most of us would be in jail for paying too high a price for wheat or corn, under a code. I have heard of grain dealers being put in jail, but scarcely for treating their customers too well!

We do have our government loans, our wheat and corn-hog allotments, and our processing taxes to worry about. The agricultural professors at Washington now indicate that they will boost the wheat tax higher. The pork tax is practically perfect now, as shown by a recent case in which a large hog brought the producer \$5.05, and required a processing tax of \$22.75. Probably you have read of it. Isn't that wonderful. I believe it is safe to say that on the average hog sold recently the producer got approximately as much as the tax.

Naturally, these taxes have reduced consumption by increasing the consumers' price, thus pointing toward further restricted production, a yet higher tax, and a yet still lower producer's price. It is almost accepted and admitted now that the processing tax is considered a part of the producer's price, so that he is paid a price approximately that much lower than he otherwise would receive. Of course, each tax does furnish a fine lot of fat jobs for the right people.

It is indeed refreshing and encouraging to learn that there will be no processing tax now on dairy products, because the producers and converters do not want it. Hurray for the dairymen! Would that we had more citizens like them. Bureaucracy, with a gluttonous appetite for great power and high pay, is trying steadily to bring every industry and business under its badly managed and terrifically expensive rule.

You know that the Bonehead—pardon me—Bankhead law gives the Department of Agriculture dictatorial control over practically every phase of the cotton industry. You remember that it was put through after the Dept. of Agriculture announced thru the newspapers that about 95% of the cotton farmers favored complete compulsory control. But—did you see Senator Gore's statement showing clearly that nearly every one of those who contributed to this report was probably a partisan booster or an employee of the Dept. of Agriculture? Does not that throw a different light on the vote in favor of cotton dictatorship?

**New Grain Grades.**—We clearly remember what the Bureau of Markets of the Dept. of Agriculture recently did to us on grain grades. In spite of almost unanimous request from producers and grain handlers that the grades stand as they were, the Sec'y recently announced his ruling for more stringent grades. This ruling injures nearly every grain dealer, and unavoidably penalizes each producer of these grains. Some of us could easily perceive, when the changes were—as they said—taken under advisement after the public hearings, that the professorial bureaucrats in the Dept. of Agriculture had already determined to make those changes in the grades. They have not told us why; presumably our intellects could not comprehend their reasons; perhaps they rule by divine right over us poor dumb taxpayers, so need give no reasons for their dictatorial acts.

After all, perhaps, the sooner and the more extensively our bureaucrats undertake to apply force and compulsion to our American people, the better it will be for all of us. Such an undertaking would probably bring up clearly and definitely, for immediate decision, the issue of individual rights.

I am almost persuaded to suggest a new and different coat of arms for the United States. Instead of the alert and combative Spread Eagle, we might use a rather dejected, blue-looking bird, with a troublesome Code in his head. There should certainly be, too, not a couchant lion or a dormant leopard, but a Bureau Rampant, bestridden by a university professor flourishing a hammer and sickle. Of course neither the face nor the name of Liberty should be shown on this new Coat of Arms; it would be highly inappropriate.

**The Professors.**—You perhaps think that I unfairly attack and unjustly condemn our professors. To show you that I at least partly know whereof I speak, I shall confess a shameful secret of my distant and almost buried past. Believe it or not, I used to be one of those things myself. I scarcely dare show my face in certain towns now, for fear someone will yell, "Hello, Professor." I am like a reformed criminal, dreading recognition and exposure by some old associate in sin and iniquity. I grew up with professors. I progressed thru school with professors. I taught with professors.

I might even now be a professor, out-professing most of them, except that a few hard facts interrupted my fanciful pursuit of theory. Most important was a war.

Without consulting me, or in any way obtaining my approval, many of our Kansas women, including even some of my female relatives, voted for Woodrow Wilson because, forsooth, "he kept us out of war," allegedly because he was "too proud to fight."

Soon this professor-president, who had kept us out of war, until after election, called me, along with some 3½ millions of others, to training camp. We idealistically hoped and expected, by winning that war, to "make the world safe for Democracy." Sometimes I wonder whether we spent our best efforts, and some of us our lives, to make the country "safe for the Democratic party"! At any rate, in those days our patriotic fervor, or fever, ran high. I practiced squads left and squads right until I could almost drill a squad in my sleep, out there at Camp Lewis, Washington.

**Engaged in Grain Business.**—Next I cast an envious eye on the grain business. While intermittently engaged in farming, I had learned from other farmers that grain dealers quickly grow prosperous, even rich. Eureka! There was my opportunity! I embraced it eagerly by working a year for a kindly grain dealer, then buying an elevator. Sad to say, some crop failures, occasional bad judgment, and almost continuous interference by the government, have effectually prevented my becoming rich.

In spite of difficulties, I have liked the grain business. I do like it now, and I expect to stay at it. But perhaps I made a serious mistake. Possibly I ought to have remained a professor, and somehow gotten myself on the Federal payroll. I do not believe I could respect myself as much, if I were one of the tax-eating, tax-spending professors, as when I consider myself the owner and manager of a useful, tax-paying, individual business. On the other hand, just think how almost omnipotently powerful a government-paid professor can feel, while devising and executing a beautiful scheme to drive the individual enterprisers out of any certain business, by means of oppressive regulation, confiscatory taxation, and government competition.

**Liberality with Other Persons' Money.**—For about a year past, we have seen and heard young professorial zealots advocating completely stripping one class for the enrichment of another, thus exalting mere money, which they affect to regard with contempt, and calling their childish schemes social justice. The present governmental program, its protagonists say, takes wealth and power away from those who have too much (if, indeed, there be such people) and gives it to those who have not enough. Likewise, legend says, did Robin Hood. So, I understand, do Dillinger and Barrow of the present day.

Our government is now managed by Liberals, we are told. Yes, to be sure, they are remarkably liberal with other people's money. Very sweetly and helpfully indeed, they have already spent a large slice, not only of your own, but also of your children's and grandchildren's income.

Other nations are recovering without any prodigally expensive recovery scheme. So did the United States recover from every previous

hard times period, too; and nations have suffered hard times periods ever since governments began. After innumerable individuals, and after many business firms, unsuccessfully tried to borrow and spend their way out of debt, but quit the undertaking because of its demonstrated impossibility, the federal government, with great enthusiasm and ballyhoo, undertook that same impossible thing. Isn't that glorious?

Let us then advance, shall we say, toward bigger and better deficits. Who's afraid of the big bad wolf of national bankruptcy, as long as money can somehow be taken away from our citizens and taxpayers and bonds can still be sold?

**Situation Not Hopeless.**—Do I mean to say that our present situation is hopeless? Positively and definitely, NO. We merely need to wake up and assert our rights as citizens, before it is everlastingly too late. The sovereign individual citizen and property owner, long somnolent, is inevitably obsolescent also, unless he comes out from the shrewdly supplied anesthetic propaganda distributed daily at public expense from Washington.

We are now well embarked on a course leading toward collectivization of farm land and sovietizing of agriculture along with some other industries. The plan seems to be, first, more and stricter regulation and supervision; next, complete control; finally, forcible assumption of entire ownership and operation, with the former owner practically a serf, as in Russia today.

Do you prefer a slavish imitation of soviet Russia, or of Nazi Germany, or of Fascist Italy, in each of which countries there is no freedom of speech, no freedom of the press, nor even safety of property or of life itself? Or do you prefer the traditional freedom of American citizenship, which, in spite of its faults, did achieve the world's greatest and best government of the people, by the people and for the people? Yes, indeed, America must choose. Please choose carefully and well for yourselves, and help other citizens to choose wisely and well. Probably a great deal of the world's history will depend on our choices during these next few years.

SECY E. J. SMILEY, Topeka, read his annual field and financial report, in which he sharply criticized the bureaucratic trend of the Administration, saying:

## Secretary Smiley's Annual Report

Our country has entered the greatest experimental era of government since the declaration of independence. What amazing things have happened! Our president has been voted greater powers than were granted a president of the United States. More important legislation has been passed by congress in the past few months than in any similar time in our history!

Judging from press reports, there is a move on the part of some of the president's advisers to secure the enactment of laws, which in our judgment, are detrimental to the best interests of our people. To illustrate: Prof. Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture, made the statement in addressing the American Society of Newspaper Men, "That no single farmer nor any regional group of them is in a position to take a sufficiently wide view of national and international conditions to operate successfully without direction from Washington." We know and we believe that the average farmer knows, that influences at Washington in recent



President W. L. Drake, Humboldt, Kan.



years have run counter to the best judgment of farmers themselves, who have been misled to such an extent as to believe a readjustment of their affairs is a normal matter.

They were encouraged to believe that the world price of wheat and cotton could be maintained through orderly marketing of accumulated surpluses. By following advice from Washington instead of using their own judgment, supplies piled up in this country until the lowest prices ever recorded, were established. Unfortunately Washington does not come in contact with the successful farmers who are efficiently operating their own farms. Farm relievers who are most insistent in their demands, as a rule, are not dependent upon agricultural production for a living.

It is a well known fact that the officials of the National Grain Corporation have represented the government in the purchase of supplies for charitable organizations and have charged the regular commission for the service. Is it not time for the taxpayers of the country to demand of government officials that they get out of private business? Is it not a fact, demonstrated time and time again, that government in business has failed to accomplish promised results?

When the government operated the railroads during the war, it cost the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars directly or indirectly; political management turned the properties back to their owners, run-down, and dilapidated, and through connivance between labor unions and politicians, rates of pay and penalties were fixed which the railroads have been unable to change.

Government set out to prove to private industry that it could operate the inland waterways. The net of that experiment is an annual loss of millions of dollars.

We may as well face the facts! We have asked of government what government cannot possibly perform, and common sense dictates that in this great reorganization period, instead of increasing the number of activities for government to waste money on, we should use the opportunity to reduce the activities of government.

If the S3326 amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act is approved there will no longer be any question about whether or not we have an agricultural dictatorship in this country. The dictatorship will then be complete, and will extend to all industries that process and distribute food products. This amendment covers all agricultural commodities, puts every one of them under the secretary of agriculture. He would be authorized to license every processor and distributor, including producers' associations; he would be granted autocratic powers to establish rules, regulations, policies, agreements, codes, restrict purchases, etc., on the basis of which the license would be granted. Any order of the secretary of agriculture revoking or suspending any such license shall be final. And here disappears the last vestige of freedom of the American farmer.

**Economic recovery** cannot be brought about and maintained by government bonuses of loans to individuals, business or agriculture, but can only result from the employment of private resources and energies. President Roosevelt says that civilization must not stand still—it must go forward. Civilization has been marching forward since the beginning of time. The present program of discrimination against the private business man would lead one to believe that we were wrong in our conception of civilization in the beginning or we are wrong now. I prefer to believe that in view of the material progress we have made, our people could best be served by a preservation of our institutions in their natural growth. Untried theories of socialistic experiments can have no part in the future of America. The business man, whether a cooperative or stock company, or a privately owned concern can glean no satisfaction from the present program. The small business man is slowly bleeding to death within the tentacles of impossible codes.

I have been your secretary over 37 years, and I believe the past three are the worst in our history. Your secretary fully realizes what you have had to contend with during this period. From 1929 to the close of 1932, you had to contend with a declining market and no one knows better than your secretary that no profit can be secured on 25 and 30 cent wheat and 10 to 15 cent corn, and in addition, partial and total crop failure in the greater part of the state. Many local concerns in the part of the state where partial crops were produced, were handicapped by the inability or refusal of their local banks to partly finance their operations, inability to make collections on past due accounts and last but not least, wide fluctuations in the market from day to day.

**Too Many Elevators.**—Owing to the high prices prevailing for all cereals following Germany's declaration of war against France in 1914, and the profits secured, hundreds of elevators were erected, especially in western Kansas. Thousands of acres of virgin sod was turned over in a short time and sown to wheat. The combine was brought into use during this period and instead of wheat being headed and stacked as formerly, it was practically all

rushed to the market within thirty days after the harvest. During this period owing to the high prices prevailing, most, if not all, the country elevator owners and operators (who avoided speculation) made money. But we look at a different picture today! Acreage is decreased, yield per acre is less and competition has made the business unprofitable. Corporations at terminals are acquiring elevators which were built during this period at 40 to 60 per cent of the original cost. Many of these concerns operate during the two months following the harvest then close their plants, keeping them closed nine to ten months of the year, thereby reducing overhead. The local operator keeps open house during the full year handling the leavings with little or no profit.

Would it not be profitable for elevators to consolidate using the closed houses for storage and cut out overhead expense? Two or three elevators will serve well practically all the towns in western Kansas and one elevator is too many for a number of towns in eastern Kansas.

**Truck Competition.**—This is a real problem! Our state legislation has attempted the control of all motor carriers in the enactment of a law in 1933 by giving the state corporation commission authority to license, supervise and regulate all motor carriers. The commission has divided motor carriers into three classes, first, public motor carrier of passengers, contract motor carrier of property, and third, private motor carrier of property. With the authority vested with the commission, they have been able to control the movement and rates of passenger carriers as well as all common carriers.

The commission has had difficulty in controlling the movement and rate schedule provided for contract carriers. The state corporation is authorized under this act to make rates for both private and contract carriers and to force all carriers to make monthly reports and prescribe penalties for the violation of any part of the act. The act also gives authority to all peace officers and sheriffs to make arrests and makes it mandatory on the part of the county attorney to prosecute all violations of the provisions of the act. The corporation commission is now making an honest effort to enforce the provisions of the act notwithstanding that many of the contract carriers heretofore have failed to make reports as provided for in the act. I was told recently that the commission hoped to regulate these contract carriers and truckers refusing to comply with the act would have their license cancelled.

There is now an act before the Congress of the United States, which will go farther to bring these contract carriers under control than any plan yet attempted. This act provides that all common carriers of passenger and freight shall be placed under control of the interstate commerce commission, giving the commission authority to fix rates on all interstate movements of passenger and commodities.

**Increase in Ground Rentals:** An attempt was made on the part of some of the railroads operating in Kansas to increase materially, rentals for industries located on railroad right of way. In 1923, your Ass'n succeeded in securing the enactment of a law giving to our public service commission authority to determine the value of railroad right of way upon which industries were or might be located, where the lessor and lessee were unable to agree.

Two years ago, the industrial commission of the Rock Island railroad company demanded an increase in rentals at a number of points in Kansas. At Narka, a point located on the main line of the R. I. between Chicago and Denver, there were two elevators. Both of these properties were owned and operated by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. The carrier demanded a rental charge of \$19.00 and \$40.00 per annum for the ground occupied under lease. The manager of the company appealed to us and at our suggestion, a complaint was filed before the Public Service Commission, and a hearing was held at Narka, Kansas, with one of the commissioners present.

After the taking of evidence from owners of property adjoining railroad right of way, the commission held that the charges in the sum of \$40.00 assessed as annual rental for one of the sites was unreasonable, unjust and discriminatory and fixed the rate at \$18.00 per annum, based on the value of the property adjoining, allowing six per cent on the value of the land occupied by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. On the other lease, they fixed the value of the property at \$200.00, fixing the rental at \$12.00 instead of \$19.00 per annum.

This case was appealed to the district court of the county in which the plants are located. This court reversed the decision of the commission and the case is now before the supreme court of our state to determine the constitutionality of the act. We have suggested to our membership where demand is made for an advance in rental to refuse to make payment of such advance at least until we have a ruling from our supreme court.

There was no justification in this demand for higher rental and we do believe that the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case known as the "Spokane" case, in

which it was held that carriers in leasing property upon their right of way should make a charge of 6 per cent, not more, based on the value of property abutting or adjoining said leased property, is just and right.

**Ass'n Accomplishments:** At the last session of the legislature, your secretary took an active part in securing the enactment of a law to reduce the cost of inspection and weighing at all points where the Kansas inspection department had jurisdiction. The rate for inspection and weighing was reduced from one dollar per car to not to exceed 75 cents per car, making a saving of 50 cents per car upon every car inspected and weighed by the department.

We also secured the enactment of a law which makes it mandatory on the part of the chief grain inspector and assistant chief grain inspector and all deputy inspectors, to procure a federal license before they can qualify for the position. In my judgment, this will prevent the appointment of ward politicians for the office of chief grain inspector. I have always contended and still contend that with proper management and elimination of inefficient employees that under normal conditions, grain could be inspected and weighed at 50 cents per car.

**The perilous times** which we have been experiencing are behind us! If we have been taught the value of economy and caution, these hazardous, troublous times have not been in vain. The future of your organization rests in your hands. It must have the financial support as well as the moral support of its members in order to continue. I feel that in devoting thirty-seven years of my life to this organization my time and talent has not been wasted. Let us face the future with courage and conviction, trusting in an all-wise providence to guide and direct us! Let us march forward firm in the conviction that right shall prevail!

#### Financial Statement for Year 1933

Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1933.....	\$ 337.03
Cash received, fees and dues.....	2,724.30
	<b>\$3,061.33</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Rent .....	\$ 336.00
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.....	93.83
Supplies .....	24.62
Postage .....	75.25
Taxes .....	4.59
Check returned acc. "no funds".....	15.00
Membership Nat. Fed. Country Elevators .....	10.00
U. S. government tax on checks.....	1.72
Secretary's traveling expense.....	103.00
Salary account .....	1,350.00

**\$2014.01**

Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1934..... **1,047.32**

**\$3,061.33**

F. W. DAVIDSON, Topeka, in discussing the menace of bureaucracy, said:

Grave danger lies ahead. Were the American people to vote today on the question of government they would vote overwhelmingly in favor of a democracy. They fear communism. We are drifting rapidly in the direction of communism, for we have the development of buros, performing functions that are not a true part of government. Such buros have the seed of communistic, collective forms of government.

Jefferson said the purpose of government is to restrain men from harming each other, but otherwise leaving them free.

The original constitution had a 10th amendment reserving to the people all rights not specifically granted government. Until 1839 Congress kept the faith. Then it appropriated a sum for distribution of seeds, its first folly. In a few years more the Department of Agriculture was formed. In 1862 this had 19 employees, but in the years that have followed there have been many multiplications. Today the Department of Agriculture is housed in over 40 buildings in Washington, and publishes untold numbers of bulletins, showing how to arrange diets, make baby's rompers, and it collects many unnecessary statistics. Recently a bulletin appeared recommending diets reducing by 40 lbs. the annual per capita consumption of flour.

Formation of the Department of Commerce and Labor followed organization of the Department of Agriculture. This grew until it was split into two buros.

Thus we had three great buros covering Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, spending lavishly the money of the taxpayers. One transgression was the precedent for another. Buro after buro has been created, the government has entered business in competition with its



citizens. Today it is in more than 200 different forms of business.

There are 6,000,000 people on the federal payroll. This army lives on taxes.

The tax-eating army has been growing; the taxpaying army has been decreasing. At the present rate all will soon be working for the government, and communism will be here.

Macaulay predicted that in the 20th century this country would be ravaged and plundered by huns and vandals as badly as the Roman Empire in the 5th century. But our vandals would come from within. Here we are.

COM'ITES APPOINTED were as follows:

Resolutions: Roy Cox, Iola, chairman; J. F. Moyer, Dodge City; E. Bossemeyer, Superior, Nebr.

Nominating: J. H. Voss, Downs, chairman; J. E. Ogren, Arkansas City; A. R. Dean, Blue Rapids.

Auditing: W. L. Drake, Humboldt, chairman; J. H. Voss, Downs; Charles Herron, Cimarron.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

## Tuesday Afternoon Session

The second session opened Tuesday afternoon with community singing led by Clarence Ogren.

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, discussed the future of the grain trade, condemning politics and communistic tendencies. Present events, he said, indicate the pendulum is swinging back from red communism and liberalism to conservatism. Out of the turmoil will come a statesmen who will lead us back to sanity. More of his address appears elsewhere in this number, predicting a future prosperous agriculture.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, Ill., Code Com'ite member, explained the country elevator code. (The code was published in full in the May 9 number of the JOURNAL.) He said:

Some folks have an idea that they will pay no attention to the code. But the code becomes a law on the 21st of this month. The trade just comes under it, and must obey the law under penalty.

Representation on the code and its authorities represents all grain interests of the country. It was thought the diverse interests could never get together. But the miracle happened. We got together and got a code.

The code is intended to be administered thru your trade ass'n. The ass'n is the trade's protection. In some states this is believed, for ass'n membership has increased by leaps and bounds.

The Federation will meet May 28 in Chicago to elect Code Authority. Each member of the industry will have a vote by person or proxy. (At this point Mr. Culbertson began reading the code, clarifying its features.)

DELEGATE: Suppose an elevator refused to contribute for administration.

MR. CULBERTSON: The Code Authority can sue you. However, if an elevator handles

any sidelines, it should be happy over the country elevator code, because it will operate simply under this code, and will not have to contribute to administration expense of other codes.

SEC'Y SMILEY: Where mills have been buying grain from farmers at track prices, how will they be affected?

MR. CULBERTSON: Where the grain is bought and shipped the buying comes under the country elevator code. Provision is made that grain shall not be bought at an intentional merchandise loss. The Code Authority can demand cost records to establish what constitutes a loss. Provision is also made to prohibit any form of rebate.

SEC'Y SMILEY: In Kansas we have a habit of using a sales contract, which assesses storage charges until the grain is sold. We are standing pat on that practice until we learn differently.

MR. CULBERTSON: The Code Authority to be selected will interpret whether it is permissible.

Adjourned for banquet.

## Banquet of Kansas Dealers

An excellent banquet, followed by several vaudeville numbers, preceded the after-dinner address of Dr. W. M. Jardine, ex-sec'y of Agriculture, Ambassador to Egypt, ex-pres. of Manhattan College and President of the Wichita University. Introduced by Toastmaster Davy Davidson, Dr. Jardine told about the agriculture of Egypt, its culture and its progress.

Reduced acreage of cotton and wheat in this country, he declared, simply meant increased production in other countries. The world production would remain about the same and America would have less to sell.

For increased foreign markets the U. S. must look to the Orient. But we will have to work and fight for them. Other countries compete with us, and we shall have to earn our right to the Oriental market.

Egypt is a paradise for the favored few. The government owns the railroads and several other business interests. It is the ambition of every educated Egyptian to get on the government payroll. Only the favored few are educated so they are usually successful.

## Wednesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT MILLER presided at the third session in the roof garden.

E. M. JOLLEY, Kansas City, Mo., explained the new grain standards, sharply criticizing them, calling attention to the loosening of grades on corn (in which the government is more or less interested), and the tightening of grades on other grains. The new grades, declared Mr. Jolley, mean bigger discounts to country elevators, and lower prices to the farmers, while mills and terminals benefit. More of his address appears elsewhere in this number.

SEC'Y SMILEY: In 1927 when the harvest was wet, millions of bushels of wheat had a straw odor. Millers bought without protest until the volume increased, then the inspection department classed it as "musty." Bread baked from the flour ground was as good as any. Millions bought at a heavy discount because of the grading. But the Department of Agriculture refused to do anything about it.

J. H. SALLEY, Liberal, talked on the New Deal, from the standpoint of the small town merchant and farmer. He said:

It has always been a source of pleasure to me that I am a member of a trade in which dependability and honesty are so well developed.

I was glad to hear these suggestions at this convention for developing markets in the Orient. But I was disappointed in the attitude of the delegates toward the code. We seem to have lost the purpose of the code, which is to increase farm and labor incomes. We have been given the privilege to help. The code is a means to help.

It is a severe indictment against the American people that in a time of plenty, millions of our people were hungry.

Statistics show 80% of the wealth of the country is owned by 4% of the people; 60% of the wealth is owned by 2% of the people. The people have turned to their government for a way out. Why not? It is their government.

Unfortunately the partner of the politician is big business. Now its toes are being stepped on. Can you hear it howl?

The new deal is a radical change. But it is following an ideal. Some mistakes will be made. But what of it? We are seeking reasonable prosperity for everybody.

Out in the country we think as much of Roosevelt as we do of the men in the Boards of Trade. We know where our bread and butter came from last winter. Human suffering has been alleviated.

I'm not afraid of the future of the grain business. If we serve a worthy purpose we shall survive, and we don't need much of a code to help us.

T. B. ARMSTRONG, Chief Grain Inspector of Kansas, talked on "Cockeyed Co-operation," reviewing the effects of national legislation on wheat prices. His address will be published in a later number.

W. L. DRAKE reported the auditing com'ite had examined the books of the ass'n and found them in good order.

THE NOMINATING COM'ITE reported the following nominees: W. L. Drake, Humboldt, pres.; Ralph Dockstader, Beloit, vice-pres.; E. J. Smiley, Topeka, sec'y. Director: D. O. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids; J. H. Rankin, Cambridge, Neb.; J. O. Ogren, Arkansas City. The rules were suspended, and the nominees unanimously elected.

L. H. POWELL, Wichita, pleaded for closer ass'n co-operation and more members in the interests of better trade conditions. The code makes the ass'n more necessary than ever. Every elevator owner in the state should join and participate in its activities.

THE RESOLUTIONS com'ite reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

## Resolutions Adopted

### Protest New Grain Standards

On February 9th the Department of Agriculture held a hearing in Kansas City to discuss proposed changes in the grain standards. This hearing was attended by ten organizations of growers, grain dealers and millers, covering the entire southwestern hard winter wheat territory, and those organizations were unanimous in voicing their opposition to the proposed changes. These organizations felt that the grain standards which had been in effect for many years were reasonably satisfactory to the growers and to all branches of the trade, and that they conformed to commercial usages.

Changes in the grades as proposed were certain to result in confusion, misunderstanding and uncertainty as to new grades in the minds of the farmers and the country elevator trade just at the beginning of a new crop. Any change in grades has always resulted in a lack



Left to right: Pres. W. L. Drake, Humboldt; Sec'y E. J. Smiley, Topeka. Directors: D. O. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids; J. O. Ogren, Arkansas City.



of uniformity between the various markets and the various inspection departments, creating serious losses due to the inability of the inspection departments as well as the various offices of the Grain Standards Division to arrive at a uniform interpretation, except after a long period of time, which resulted in serious losses and heavy penalties to the producers and the country grain buyers.

In spite of all these protests, however, the Grain Standards Division has put into effect changes making still more rigid requirements for the higher grades of wheat, which has thrown more wheat into the lower grades, thereby causing unnecessary penalties and wide discounts on wheat which is of good merchantable and milling quality.

Every activity on the part of the Grain Standards Division since its inception has been in the way of demanding higher grade requirements, which automatically penalizes the farmer in discounts on wheat which is, under this system, necessarily thrown into the lower grades.

The Grain Standards Division is becoming more autocratic and dictatorial in its attitude towards the inspection departments of the various states, and is attempting to throttle these great state inspection departments that have rendered farmers and the entire grain industry a fine and faithful service for many years. We believe there is a definite campaign to wipe out the rights of individual states to carry on the inspection of grain, which has always been one of the important branches of state governments in the agricultural area.

NOW BE IT RESOLVED, That this Association protests against the arbitrary action of the Department of Agriculture in forcing upon the hard winter wheat section of the country, changes in grain grades which can only result in lowering the grade on a considerable portion of the crop and widening the discounts on the lower grades of grain without proper regard for their merchandising or milling values, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to Senator George McGill, Senator Arthur Capper, Congressmen U. S. Guyer, Harold McGugin, Randolph Carpenter, William A. Ayers, Kathryn O'Laughlin McCarthy, Clifford R. Hope and W. P. Lamberton, and they are hereby urged to personally intercede with the Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace.

#### Urge Marketing Sealed Corn

WHEREAS: All citizens are desirous that American corn growers secure better returns through a restoration of higher prices, and,

WHEREAS: We, the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, by our daily contacts with our farmer patrons, are directly and vitally concerned in this and most anxious for its accomplishment, and,

WHEREAS: The stocks of corn under Government Seal and withheld from customary marketing channels now aggregate 270 million bushels or an amount substantially equal to the normal yearly receipts at the principal primary markets, and,

WHEREAS: This quantity is so large as to constitute a serious menace to the market value of corn and the new corn crop unless its ultimate sale and distribution is carried on with a most vigilant concern to minimize as much as may be possible the risks of commercial dislocations, which might produce disastrous reactions upon values, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to market any part of the sealed corn the Government gains possession of by reason of its loans, through the usual trade channels, to the end that the accumulated surplus may be distributed without depressing market values.

#### Object to Senate Bill 3326

WHEREAS: An amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been introduced in the United States Senate as S. 3326, and hearings are now being conducted by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and,

WHEREAS: This bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture control of the production of all agricultural products, and gives him despotic authority to grant, deny or revoke licenses to market or process agricultural products without recourse, and,

WHEREAS: The markets for Agricultural products are greatly handicapped by unreasonable taxes, confusing regulations and rigid limitations, be it

RESOLVED, By the Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n in convention assembled at Wichita this 17th day of May, 1934, that we earnestly appeal to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and to our representatives in the United States Senate to defer any further legislation which will interfere in any way with the production, the marketing or the processing of Agricultural products until those engaged in these various activities have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the many new requirements and adjust their business to the new conditions, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we favor such action on the part of Congress as will encourage production and particularly greater distribution and

export marketing of the agricultural products of Kansas.

#### Get the Government Out of Business

WHEREAS: There has been a growing tendency for several decades and especially during the last and present administration for Government supervision, interference and in many cases, actual participation in competing lines of business, be it

RESOLVED, That we express our most emphatic objection to this activity of our government, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we use the influence and prestige of this Ass'n, to a gradual and orderly withdrawal of our Government from business, and that we continue to advocate the time old proverb that the people should support the Government and not the Government support the people.

#### Asks All Firms Be Treated Alike by Government

RESOLVED, That since the Federal Government through its various credit instrumentalities, has given financial assistance, in the form of loans to various forms of business, we request that loans, be likewise offered, on suitable terms, to the remaining firms and individuals engaged particularly in the grain business.

#### Ask Equitable Freight Rates for All

WHEREAS: Grain rates between various water ports of the country are unstable and uncertain and that dealers who must use all rail rates are penalized, thereby we favor the supervision and control of water rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

#### Favor Development of Oriental Trade

WHEREAS: In the address of Mr. R. I. Mansfield of Chicago, the attention of the Kansas Grain Dealers was called to the possibilities of export business with China, and its benefits to Southwestern Grain Producers and Dealers, be it

RESOLVED, That this Ass'n use every effort to assist in the promulgation of this plan and that the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade be notified of the action. And that if agreeable, The Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n send a representative to meet in Chicago with the joint American and Chinese Committee, which representative shall be appointed by the President of the Ass'n and whose expenses shall be paid by the Ass'n.

#### Appreciation of Speakers

BE IT RESOLVED, That a vote of thanks be extended by this Association to Mr. Davidson, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Culbertson, Mr. Jolly, Dr. Jardine, Mr. Salley and Mr. Armstrong for their assistance in making this splendid program possible. Each and every address was distinctive and intensely interesting, and we feel that this meeting should not adjourn without expressing our appreciation.

#### Thanks

F. S. Rexford was thanked for assisting in the registration, the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., for furnishing badges, Sec'y Smiley for reducing his own salary and the Ass'n's expenses and the Wichita Board of Trade for its splendid hospitality.

Adjourned sine die.

## Wichita Convention Notes

MANY WIVES accompanied their husbands, making the convention a vacation trip.

TOM CURLISS, for Star Engineering Co., was on the look-out for new elevators contracts.

K. B. PIERCE and Frank Thompson held the stage for Jas. E. Bennett & Co., with the aid of the local office force.

P. H. PELKEY had a display of literature for the Fairbanks-Morse Co., showing the latest in elevator supplies, motors, truck lifts and scales.

"RED" MATTHEWS, for Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., proved a handy nurse with his knowledge of medical relief for sore eyes, and aching stomachs.

REGISTRATION exceeded 200. Badges for delegates were supplied by the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., with F. S. Rexford, R. T. Blood, and E. M. Van Horn officiating at the registration desk.

MANY ROOMS resounded to the return of drinking freedom. Mensendieck Grain Co. corralled many visitors with a table laden with sandwich meats, pickles, radishes, cheeses and a wide variety of other edibles that made further lunch unnecessary the 1st day of the convention.

## In Attendance

G. W. COFFIN represented the railways.

GEO. DOUGLAS, fumigation man, was there. From Missouri came J. W. Boyd, Joplin.

D. D. ALLISON, White Star Co., was the machinery representative.

OKLAHOMA sent O. E. Bailey, Alva; E. O. Billingslea, Frederick; and James T. Stout, Blackwell.

FROM NEBRASKA came E. Bossemeyer, Jr., Superior and J. C. Gothering, Odell.

COLORADO'S grain men present were J. M. Infield, Eads and J. D. Infield, Lamar.

LADIES present included: Misses Peggy Davidson, Topeka and Myrt Werts, Wichita; Mesdames Edna Davis, Altamont; George Douglas, Kansas City; Carl D. Ferguson, Ft. Worth; R. E. Harrington, Kanarado; C. A. Lindahl, Agenda; R. J. Mansfield, Chicago; R. A. Marteny, Atchison; R. L. Miller, Kinsley; Wallace Seibert, Canada; J. H. Voss, Downs and Al. Willard, Cheney.

Terminal Market Men in attendance included: Amarillo, I. S. Belden. Atchison, H. A. Marteny. Arkansas City, J. E. Ogren. Fort Worth, Carl D. Ferguson. Minneapolis, John McCaull. Dodge City, Fred Casterlien and J. F. Mayar. Topeka, F. W. Davidson, A. Boyer Forbes, L. E. Grubb and L. E. Howard.

Wellington, R. A. Ermentraut, Price Feunquay, L. P. Jones, J. R. Ressler and W. T. Voils.

Salina, Ted Branson, Art Friesen, J. E. Liggett, Dave Lorenze, B. Lynch, Ed. Morgenstern and W. W. Simpson.

Hutchinson, G. H. Bedell, Joe Brada, I. B. Carr, R. C. Davidson, G. D. Estes, D. B. Frazee, W. C. Fuller, H. T. Hansen, M. A. Keith, E. J. Minshell, W. T. Moritz, Frank Summers, C. A. Truesdell, Ed. Whalen and L. C. Welsey.

Kansas City, E. L. Belton, Frank Bruce, L. J. Byrne, O. T. Cook, Hearn Christopher, Stanley Christopher, Jr. and King Warren (Wichita), all of B. C. Christopher & Co., Bob Clark, Fred C. Davis, W. D. Farmer, F. Fitzpatrick, W. W. Fuller, M. L. Gear, W. E. Grogman, Roscoe Homan, C. T. Irons, E. M. Jolley, C. W. Lonsdale of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., H. O. McVey, Jack Martin, Fred L. Myers, Warren E. Root, Frank M. Stoll, Gus Stewart, A. D. Thomason, E. G. Wallingford and Tom Armstrong, Chief Grain Inspector.

Kansas Grain Shippers in attendance included: Len Adler, Goddard; Sherman Andrea, Holyrood; W. L. Bartlett, Moran; J. J. Bean, Andale; E. Beauchamp, Arlington; Otho Behrmer, Emporia; J. W. Berg, Walton; A. N. Black, Attica; Geo. S. Brock, Buffalo; Geo. Brown, Minneapolis; Chas. Burlie, Anthony; C. W. Burroughs, Miltonvale; Chas. Champeny, Oxford; Roy Cox, Iola; A. J. Davis, Altamont; A. R. Dean, Blue Rapids; R. W. Dockstader, Beloit; L. W. Drake, Humboldt.

T. H. Ewing, Ellsworth; G. A. Fleming, Hillsboro; A. L. Flook, Galva; D. F. Friesen, Cheney; John Friesen, Lehigh; E. A. George and R. E. George, Chanute; W. F. Gillett, Coats; H. K. Goerz, Newton; R. E. Harrington, Kanarado; Chas. Herron, Cimarron; A. Hinkson, Whitewater; John C. Huebert, Halstead; Sam Ingman, Harper; C. W. Jacobs, Anthony; S. T. Jarrett, Kanarado; O. Johnson, Marquette; J. Janousak, Ellsworth; Carl Jones, Valley Center; J. J. Kaufman, Moundridge; John Kuehn, Bazine.

C. C. Lambke, Gerlane; E. O. Lamon, Haven; C. A. Lindahl, Agenda; O. M. Lloyd, Altoona; W. W. McClellan, Calista; R. L. Miller, Kinsley; A. R. Moberley, Cheney; F. H. Moberley, Wilmore; W. H. Myers, Anson; P. L. Nickel, Buhler; L. A. Patterson, Beloit; C. E. Powell, Eldorado; J. M. Prouse, Anthony; Guy Reeves, Beehler; D. S. Rhode, Tampa; W. D. Richardson, Furley.

J. H. Salley, Liberal; W. J. Sanderson, Ransom; John Schroeder, Holyrood; Wallace Seibert, Canada; Ray Senter, Clearwater; R. E. Skinner, McCracken; Robt. Small, Anness; C. C. Smith, Conway Springs; C. T. Smith, Westfall; S. W. Smith, Canton; W. S. Smith, Neodesha; C. E. Solter, Clearwater; Chas. Spangler, Walton; H. Spurgeon, Humboldt; G. W. Suderman, Hillsboro; Dan Sullivan, Ulysses; Eric Thompson, Norway; John Vescky, Timken; J. H. Voss, Downs; D. O. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids; E. G. Warkentin, Lehigh; Robert C. Wedell, Bluff City; W. S. Whitlock, Canton; Dan Wickard, Chanute; J. W. Wiens, Hillsboro; F. A. Williamson, Clay Center and A. E. Woolridge, Kingman.

"Except for its abolition of child labor and the maintenance of a minimum wage for oppressed groups the NRA has been a blunder and the codes have been a mistake."—Professor Walter Morton, economist, University of Wisconsin.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. P. Urban has been granted letters patent on a process of killing mill insects by pumping hot air or gas into the breeding places in the plant. He gave a demonstration Apr. 20 to 50 visitors at the mill of the Geo. Urban Milling Co.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Oakland, Cal.—Albers Bros. Milling Co. has awarded the contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for the erection of its 200,000-bu. elevator here, previously reported as planned by the company.

Stockton, Cal.—While we have laid out a site for a modern grain elevator, at the same time we do not expect at present to construct one, in view of the fact that the majority of the grain still is handled in sacks from California. We have entered into an arrangement with grain operators to construct a grain warehouse with bin capacity for approximately 1,500 tons in bulk. This will have an initial square foot area of 30,000, with an ultimate area of 265,000 square feet, and will be connected with the wharf sheds by overhead conveyor, which will handle either sacked or bulk grain. If the future indicates that a purely bulk handling, modern grain elevator would be desirable, the probability is that it will be erected, as this is the natural grain shipping point for California.—B. C. Allin, director of the port.

## CANADA

Maidstone, Ont.—R. C. Flood & Co.'s grain elevator at this point burned recently; loss heavy.

Carp, Ont.—Mackie Anderson, of Renfrew, Ont., has bot the Carp Flour Mills, Ltd., which have a capacity of 50 barrels per day.

Montreal, Que.—A special com'te of the Montreal Board of Trade, which gave long study to the question, has recommended in a report to the council of the board that an early program for construction of additional grain elevators be started at once to increase capacity to 40,000,00 bus. The report also stated that a floating elevator should be built to accommodate freight steamers loading at the east end docks, and that a modern grain drier having a capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour is needed.

## COLORADO

Longmont, Colo.—The Longmont Flour Mill burned about the middle of this month; loss, \$100,000.

Windsor, Colo.—A movement is on foot among Windsor men to buy the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator and mill building, which has not been operated for several years. The elevator has a storage capacity of 100,000 bus.

Denver, Colo.—The property of the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co., in receivership since September, 1931, including the mill here, known as the Pride of the Rockies Mill, and five country elevators located at Mead, Keenesburg, Johnstown, Gowanda and Frederick, all in Weld County, Colo., has been sold to the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., of which John L. Dower is the head. The mill, which is said to be worn out and practically useless, will be replaced with a new mill, when business conditions warrant, it is reported.

## ILLINOIS

Stonington, Ill.—The driveway at the south elevator of the Stonington Elvtr. Co. is being rebuilt.

Stillman Valley, Ill.—An all electric feed mill for Rosenstell & Co. has just been completed by Charles L. Crowe.

Delavan, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is taking down one of its three elevators here.—Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

Highland, Ill.—The hay and feed shed of the F. M. B. A. Elvtr. Co. burned shortly after 2 p. m., Apr. 25; loss, about \$2,500, including feeds and hay; insured.

Owaneco, Ill.—We may install a truck scale.—Honefenger Grain Co.

Arlington, Ill.—The Arlington Grain Co. is taking down its old coal house and will use the lumber to repair the coal shed recently bot from the Simpson Lbr. Co.

Virden, Ill.—The Virden Grain Co. is taking down its north elevator, having sold it to a wreckage firm. The company still has two elevators here.—H. A. Canham, Millers Fire Ins. Co.

Martinsville, Ill.—Oscar Shover's new elevator and feed mill has just been put under roof by L. J. McMillin. It will be equipped with five legs, a Jay Bee Mill, a sheller and a cleaner.

Momence, Ill.—Arthur Beyerlein, who has owned and operated a grist mill here for 20 years, died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Chicago, May 7, after a lingering illness. He is survived by his widow and one son.

Morris, Ill.—James F. Finnegan, who operates grain elevators at Mazon and Waupoose Station, Ill., has made application for a permit to build a grain elevator and wharf on the south bank of the Illinois River here.

Hahnaman (Deer Grove p. o.), Ill.—The 20,000-bu. elevator under construction here for the S. C. Bartlett Co., of Freeport, Ill., replacing the fire loss of Mar. 6, will be 28x33 feet and be equipped with air dump and automatic scale. Charles L. Crowe has the contract.

Longview, Ill.—J. C. Deere, local grain dealer, died May 1, at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, where he had been a patient two weeks. Mr. Deere, who was 60 years of age, had spent his entire life in this community. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Decorra (Stronghurst p. o.), Ill.—The Stronghurst Grain & Mdse. Co.'s scale recently broke down under the weight of a heavily loaded truck of corn. The damage was insured and is now repaired. Illinois grain men are reported to be having the same difficulty almost every week.

Keithsburg, Ill.—We are building a barge loading elevator and dock at Keithsburg. The office is completed, the piling has been driven for the foundation and we expect to have the foundation in this week [second week of May]. Expect to have it in operation by July 15.—J. B. Wayne, Wayne Bros. (Little York, Ill.)

Springfield, Ill.—Illinois assessors are making their rounds of the farms and sizing up the amount of corn sealed in cribs or wire enclosures and being held for the government's security on its loans of 45 cents a bu. They are fortified with a recent ruling of Attorney General Otto Kerner on a request of the assessor of Bureau County.

Springfield, Ill.—The much-discussed and deservedly unpopular state NRA bill was signed by Governor Horner on May 14 and becomes effective July 1. The fact that this bill imposes fines and jail sentences for any violation of any NRA code, coupled with the fact that the country elevator code (given in full in the last number of the Journals) became effective on May 21, makes this of importance to grain dealers of this state.

## CHICAGO NOTES

George E. Booth, pres. of the National Federation of Country Grain Elvtr. As'ns, has notified members that the election of members to the code authority of the industry will be held at the Sherman Hotel, this city, on May 28.

Fred Uhlmann, pres. of the Uhlmann Grain Co. and a member of the Board of Trade for 44 years, celebrated his 70th birthday, on May 19, with a dinner at the Standard Club, attended by more than 500 guests. Pres. Carey, of the Board of Trade, presented Mr. Uhlmann with a huge bouquet in behalf of the members.

William B. Kuehn, a member of the Board of Trade, died May 9.

George W. Beaven, a member of the Board of Trade for 34 years, died quite unexpectedly from a heart attack at his home on May 19. He was 65 years of age.

The Grain Market Analysts Club held its last meeting before the summer recess on May 22, at the Harding Hotel (formerly Hotel Planters), the speaker being Harland Allen, a well known writer on economic conditions. The subject of Mr. Allen's interesting and enlightening talk was "What Future for Business and Prices?"

May 18 was observed at Argo as "Corn Products Refining Day" by proclamation of the mayor, "a day of public rejoicing in appreciation of what the big manufacturing plant is doing for the prosperity and welfare of the community." The monthly payroll of the company is now about \$250,000, or an increase of about 20% over a year ago.

The Paul Reveres met in the Salon Room on the 7th floor of the Hamilton Club at 12:15. May 17, the subject under discussion being "Getting Down to Business." Starting with this meeting, the organization "will carry on a series of lessons designed to make every member of The Paul Reveres an expert in digging down to the bedrock of Americanism and in detecting subversivism."

The May meeting of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents consisted of a trip to the plant of the Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co., at Aurora, Ill., on May 19. After a tour of the plant, the 45 members of the society who attended were invited to a luncheon party at the Aurora Hotel as the guests of the Stephens-Adamson Co., later the golf fans indulging in a game at the Aurora Country Club. A special car was chartered on the interurban line to convey the grain men to and from Aurora.

New members of the Chicago Board of Trade include the following: Karl H. Batterman, of Elgin, Ill.; Weston D. Prudden, of Duluth, Minn.; George R. Denniston, and James E. Sauter. Memberships transferred: A. P. Blakeslee, Selden F. White, Frank R. Johnson. Members suspended during April and May: John P. Gibbons (afterward re-instated), Henry W. Hunt, Victor W. Sterling, William J. Zender (afterward re-instated), Wm. F. Murphy, F. E. Fisher & Co. and Frederick E. Fisher.

Chicago Board of Trade Post 304, American Legion, sponsored an entertainment for the disabled war veterans at the Edward Hines, Jr. Memorial Hospital, May 14, in honor of Eddie Geiger, well known sports writer, who has done much for the veterans in various hospitals. Col. Hugh Scott, manager of the government hospital at Hines, Ill., presented Peter B. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, to the patients at the opening of the performance, and told him of the great work Board of Trade Post is doing at the hospital. At the conclusion of his talk Mr. Carey generously contributed 170,000 cigarettes to the patients, which were distributed to the veterans on May 18. The program was headed by the Board of Trade Post Championship Band, under the personal direction of Armin F. Hand.

## INDIANA

Spencerville, Ind.—Walter Grain Co. has added a motor driven Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader to its feed mill equipment.

Decatur, Ind.—Mr. and Mrs. George T. Burk, of this city, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on May 7. Mr. Burk is the senior member of the Burk Elvtr. Co., his sons, Sim and Avon, also being members of the firm which operates elevators at this point and at Monroe.



French Lick, Ind.—The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city on May 31 and June 1, at the French Lick Springs Hotel.

Milroy, Ind.—Milroy Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 50 shares, no par value; incorporators: Bernard E., Mildred R. and Merrill D. Guild. This is an old, established business.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following: Wakarusa Milling Co., Wakarusa; Hometown Grain & Lbr. Co., Hometown; J. W. Hubbard, Monrovia.

LaFayette, Ind.—Grain dealers are urged to attend the mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Union Bldg. of Purdue, this city, on June 22, which promises to be an interesting one.

New Richmond, Ind.—Grain dealers who have been cashing rubber checks for R. E. (Dick) Haywood will be relieved to learn that he has been given a sentence of from one to ten years in the state prison for issuing fraudulent checks.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Feed & Seed Co. has installed a new feed grinder, corn shelling and feed mixing equipment. In addition to feeds and seeds, the company handles baby chicks and farm equipment.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Brokerage Co., of this city, has announced that the business of the firm will continue to operate under the same name, following the death of its vice-pres., Carl D. Menzie, previously reported in the Journals. Marcus Menzie, nephew of Carl, will be in charge of the grain buying, assisted by Mrs. N. S. Flynn in the other duties of the office.

Frankfort, Ind.—Carl W. Sims, well known in grain and milling circles thruout the country, died at his home here on May 6, after an illness of over a year, at the age of 52 years. Mr. Sims was one of the city's most popular and progressive business men, and had been identified with the milling business for many years. During the World War he served with the state's food administration forces, with headquarters in Indianapolis. A few years ago he was appointed postmaster of Frankfort. He had charge of the distribution of 85,000,000 bus. of wheat which was being converted into flour and distributed thruout the nation thru the red Cross. He maintained offices in Chicago while at that work, which he had practically completed when he was stricken with illness in January, 1933. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

## IOWA

Shenandoah, Ia.—Mel Castle, for the last eight years with the Henry Field Co., became manager of the Shendoah Grain & Coal Co. on May 15.

Fremont, Ia.—The elevator here owned by W. E. Ehrenhard burned on May 8, at 7 a. m., the fire originating in a nearby hatchery. No insurance was carried.

Mason City, Ia.—W. J. Moersch is giving up his partnership in the feed and flour concern of the Hagerman-Moersch Co., which has been taken over by the Hagerman Sales Co.

Shenandoah, Ia.—William McMahlill, long-time grain dealer here, died in the Clarkson Hospital, Omaha, on Apr. 27, where he had recently undergone an operation. He was 70 years of age.

Greene, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has erected a new storage building here, is also making extensive repairs to the main building, including a concrete foundation under the entire structure.

Mason City, Ia.—Fire on May 10, believed to have been incendiary, destroyed the plant of the Northwestern Distributing Co., wholesale feeds and seeds; loss, \$75,000; partly insured.—Art Torkelson.

Shenandoah, Ia.—George VanBuskirk, of Omaha, Neb., has leased the McMahlill Elvtr. at this point. His father, J. VanBuskirk, was a pioneer grain dealer here.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has given a traveling trophy to the Blencoe High School to be presented to the outstanding senior each year, the award to be based on scholarship, activities and school spirit.

Loveland, Ia.—The Francis Day elevator burned May 4 at 4 a. m., together with 1,000 bus. of wheat and 1,800 bus. of corn; loss estimated at \$3,000; insurance, \$2,500. Russell Reddix operated the elevator, which was owned by Mr. Day.

Nevada, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. is tearing down its old elevator and has let a contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for construction of a 50,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator that will be a duplicate of its house at Titonka, Ia., described on page 57 of the Jan. 24 number of the Journals.

## KANSAS

Russell, Kan.—Sam Kessler has bot the Dutch Mill and hired a miller to run it for him.

Grinnell, Kan.—The 30,000-bu. Shellabarger elevator here was destroyed by fire recently. Rebuilding is planned.

McCracken, Kan.—J. C. McIntyre, of Utica, Kan., is the new manager of the Humburg Lbr., Grain & Supply Co.

Belpre, Kan.—The Davidson Grain Co. is having its local elevator remodeled and put in shape for the coming crop.

Muscotah, Kan.—The old office building of the Kelley Elvtr. has been taken down and a new one is under construction.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The grain office formerly operated at this point by B. C. Christopher & Co., has been moved to Joplin, Mo.

Wichita, Kan.—Red Star Milling Co. has installed a large extra heavy cast iron boot on one of the legs of its terminal elevator.

Rozel, Kan.—The Union Co-op. Grain Co. is erecting a tile building, 36x60 feet, to be used as a warehouse for feed and other merchandise.

Wichita, Kan.—The Wichita Flour Mills has installed a 6-ply rubber covered cup belt in its elevator here, purchased from the White Star Co.

Netawaka, Kan.—Herman Ackman has bot the plant of the former Farmers Elvtr. Co. He took possession May 8.—C. N. Kerschen, Wolcott & Lincoln.

Coats, Kan.—W. F. Norflett, formerly of Plainville, Kan., has been appointed manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. E. Lucas.

Syracuse, Kan.—The C. C. Isely Lbr. Co. has sold its elevator here, operated locally as the Evins Grain Co., to the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co., of Hutchinson, Kan.

Willis, Kan.—The body of Dr. J. J. Comer, physician and elevator owner, was found on May 15 in his elevator, an apparent suicide. A bottle of poison was found near the body.

Salina, Kan.—Joe Geisel, with the B. K. Smoot Grain Co., of this city, for the last six years, has become associated with the Continental Export Co., and will move to Kanas City June 1.

Voda (Collyer p. o.), Kan.—Alfred Rensmeyer, who has been manager of the Voda Co-op. Ass'n's elevator for 10 years, resigned recently and took a position as elevator manager at Collyer, Kan.

Topeka, Kan.—Guy Kiene, former state grain inspector, and resident of this state for over 50 years, died on Apr. 25 at his home in this city, at the age of 61 years, death being due to a heart attack.

Pretty Paririe, Kan.—Four former directors of the Pretty Paririe Co-op. Grain Co. were assessed \$11,814 by a jury in district court in a recovery of money action brot by Ellis Clark, receiver for the company.

Collyer, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. has appointed Alfred Rensmeyer, formerly of Voda (Collyer p. o.), Kan., manager of its elevator at this point, beginning June 1, succeeding John Miller, who has been manager for the past four years.

Tribune, Kan.—A new farmers elevator project is under discussion here.

Delphos, Kan.—E. B. Buell has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Wendell Wilkins, manager for the last nine years, who recently bot the Delphos Milling Co.'s elevator, as reported in the Apr. 25 Journals.

Garfield, Kan.—An Essex sedan belonging to W. S. Prather, local grain dealer who disappeared Apr. 19, was found at Perry, Okla., six days later. Bloodstains in the car indicated possible foul play. Mr. Prather was last seen in the company of two strangers.

Copeland, Kan.—W. B. McMullen, manager of the Farmers Grain Ass'n's elevator at Benedict, Neb., for many years, has been appointed manager of the 500,000-bu. elevator here, recently leased by the Farmers National Grain Corp. from the Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Troy, Kan.—We are building a two-story feed mill addition on our elevator, into which we will move our hammer mill and motor. The addition will be 10x12 feet, with two bins in the top for feed. We also expect to install a ½-ton horizontal feed mixer.—O. G. Whittaker, Whittaker Grain Co.

Delphos, Kan.—Since the sale of its uptown elevator to Wendell Wilkins, the Delphos Milling Co. has found it advisable to increase its grain storage capacity at the mill and has bot two steel bins, of 5,000 bus. capacity each, to be erected near the mill so that they can be filled and emptied with the mill grain handling equipment.

Kismet, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co. is building a 60,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator on the site of the one that burned a year ago. The new house is being equipped with an improved truck lift, automatic scales, Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motors and SKF Ball Bearings, and completion is to be by June 1. William Ihloff has the contract.

Mount Hope, Kan.—Clarence R. Howard, grain dealer of this place, operating as the Howard Grain Co., died May 3, following a stroke last January. Mr. Howard and his father organized the Union Mills, of Wichita, Kan., which later became the Howard Milling Co. In 1914 Mr. Howard moved to Mount Hope, where he became engaged in the grain and oil business.

## KENTUCKY

Auburn, Ky.—Robbins Bros., proprietors of Auburn Roller Mills, have started construction of a 25,000-bu. elevator.

Glasgow, Ky.—The Anglo-American Milling Co., of Owensboro, Ky., has bot the equipment belonging to the Morrison Mill here and has taken the machinery away.

Sturgis, Ky.—The safe in the office of the Exchange Milling Co. was stolen recently and carried away in a truck three miles to a farm, where it was blown open, but it contained no money.—W. B. C.

Middlesboro, Ky.—The steam engine at the plant of the Middlesboro Milling Co. exploded on Apr. 30, resulting in the bursting of the fly wheel, a 500-pound piece of which ripped thru the roof, another piece, weighing 800 pounds, going thru one side of the building. Damage was estimated at about \$2,000. Repairs were made at once.

Louisville, Ky.—Jacob L. Smyser, one of the organizers of the Louisville Board of Trade and its first vice-pres., retired Louisville capitalist, died at his home in this city, on Apr. 30, from pneumonia, at the ripe age of over 100 years. Mr. Smyser built the old Board of Trade Bldg. on the corner of Third and Main streets. Except for a slight defect in his hearing, his faculties were of the best up to the time of his last illness.

## LOUISIANA

Newellton, La.—The capital stock of the Newellton Elvtr. Co., Inc., is being increased from \$12,000 to \$150,000.

New Orleans, La.—For failing to pay their taxes, the Socola Rice Mills were sold at a sheriff's sale recently, a local brewery buying the property.

**Stratton Grain Company**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
**Southwestern Wheat and Corn**  
**Operating Stratton Elevator**  
**2,000,000 Bus. Capacity**



## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE LETTER

Title to the property at 108 East York St. has been acquired by the Menhaden Fish Products Corp. from the Title Holding Co. at a price said to be approximately \$19,000 in fee. —R. C. N.

The condition of Gustav Herzer, Jr., head of Gustav Herzer & Co., wheat specialists, who has been undergoing treatment for a fallen stomach, is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. —R. C. N.

Adolph R. Graue, one of the pioneer grain dealers of this city, and who retired several years ago from active business, died during the second week of this month, at the age of 65 years. His widow survives.

Robert C. Neu, long correspondent in the Baltimore market for the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated and for its predecessors, died May 21. His accurate reports of the important trade news of his market reflected conscientious, painstaking care much appreciated by his many readers.

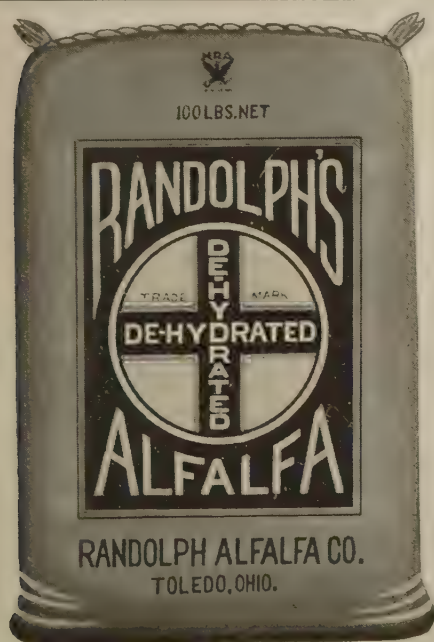
The Hunter-Gwynnbrook Distillery Corp. has leased a large two-story brick and concrete building on West Pratt St. for a term of years, to be used for a rectifying, blending and bottling plant. The building has railroad connections and contains about 26,000 square feet of floor space. The leasing company recently acquired the Gwynnbrook Distillery near Owings Mills, Md. —R. C. N.

The grain trade here is rather keyed up over the prospect of a sweeping reduction in freight rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products, to become effective about July 1, 1934. Since this reduction has been timed to apply on the new crops, it is felt that it should have a tendency to materially increase the flow of grain and grain products from points in the Central Freight Ass'n territory, as well as from Buffalo, to the eastern seaboard. —R. C. N.

Transfer of grain from small vessels will be facilitated at the Port of Baltimore by the installation at Pennsylvania Railroad Elvtr. No. 3 of a pneumatic grain handling machine. Contracts will be placed at once for its installation and it should be in working order by the time local grain begins to move. The new equipment is primarily intended to provide a quick transfer of grain from the holds of small Chesapeake Bay boats serving the Port. It will also be available for the use of grain carrying vessels plying in intercoastal service and will have an unloading capacity of 4,000 bus. per hour. The location selected for the pneumatic machine is on the west side of the elevator where small boats will be protected from wind and tide while unloading their cargoes.

## MICHIGAN

Battle Creek, Mich.—Judson W. Strickland, grain buyer for the Postum Co., Inc., for many years, has resigned.



Hastings, Mich.—Charles Cook, of Woodland, Mich., was named receiver in papers recently filed in court for a receivership for the Hastings Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Stockbridge, Mich.—The elevator here owned by Joseph P. Olk, of Jackson, Mich., burned at 10 p. m., May 8; loss, about \$30,000; partly insured. The elevator contained at least two carloads of beans, two of wheat, and a quantity of seeds, buckwheat and clover seed.

Laingsburg, Mich.—Ray Bailey, owner and manager of the C. R. Bailey Co.'s elevator at this point, while returning to his home in Lansing, on the evening of May 7, suffered severe bruises generally and laceration of his right hand when his auto hit a tree in Mr. Bailey's efforts to avoid a collision with a car approaching from the opposite direction and which was "hogging" the highway. Mr. Bailey's car was badly damaged on one side.

## MINNESOTA

Balaton, Minn.—The Webb elevator has been sold to the Monarch Elvtr Co., which will remodel it.

Easton, Minn.—Plans are under way to build an elevator for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., replacing the old structure, which is being wrecked.

Underwood, Minn.—The side wall of the office of the Underwood Grain Ass'n was slightly damaged by fire, on Apr. 27, catching from a grass fire.

Hanska, Minn.—Benjamin Kjelshus, manager of the elevator of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., died very unexpectedly recently, and J. A. Ouren has been appointed manager to succeed him.

Pettis (Kasota p. o.), Minn.—McCabe Bros. have sold their elevator to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., of Traverse (St. Peter p. o.), Minn., which will use the material in constructing an elevator there.

Evansville, Minn.—Ed Hanson, of Hancock, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Independent Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding F. E. Munson. Mr. Hanson will move his family here in June.

Baker, Minn.—M. Goldberg of Moorhead, Minn., has let the contract to the J. H. Fisch Co. to remodel and repair his elevator at this point, the major items being a new concrete foundation, larger driveway and testing room.

Traverse (St. Peter p. o.), Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has bot the elevator at Pettis (Kasota p. o.), Minn., from McCabe Bros., is having it taken down and will use the material in the construction of a 20,000-bu. elevator at this point.

St. Paul, Minn.—Wesley J. Jameson, pres. of the Jameson-Hevener Co., large feed and flour distributors and operators of a line of elevators, died May 11, at the age of 73 years. He had been a resident of this city for over 50 years. He is survived by his wife, son and two daughters.

Buffalo, Minn.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has completed improvements at its local plant, consisting of a new elevator annex, 14x24 feet, taking down the old house, installation of a new scale and painting all the buildings, which have also been repaired. F. R. Remund is manager.

Delft (Windom p. o.), Minn.—Burglars entered the Carson Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator during the night of Apr. 27, using a skeleton key to gain entrance, and blew the safe door off, getting only \$13 for their pains, as a deposit in the bank had been made that day by the elevator company.

Wabasha, Minn.—The J. G. Dill Co. was the chief loser in a conflagration on May 9 (starting at 1:30 a. m. in one of the Dill elevators) that destroyed 10 buildings and caused a total loss of more than \$100,000. The Dill Co.'s buildings that burned included two elevators, containing barley, oats and corn; its remodeled office building; its hay barn, in which seven horses perished and a garage with three trucks and an automobile; insurance was carried. It is reported that the Dill Co. will rebuild at once.

### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The monthly dinner and business meeting of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n was held at the Nicollet Hotel on May 5, the principal speaker being Leo Gleason, head of the regional labor board, who spoke on the labor situation of this district.

New members of the Chamber of Commerce include Asher Howard, former Minneapolis and Winnipeg grain trader.

A belt conveyor and several hundred bus. of grain were destroyed by fire at the "A" Mill of Pillsbury Flour Mills on May 12.

John R. Marfield, a member of the business conduct com'te of the Chamber of Commerce, has resigned and Paul C. Rutherford has been elected to succeed him.

About June 1 Leonard Brisley, manager of the Occident Terminal, Duluth, Minn., will move to this city and manage the company's business from this point.

## MISSOURI

Higginsville, Mo.—The Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n will have its meeting the first part of June.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y-treas.

Hume, Mo.—William Foster's elevator burned at 8 a. m. Sunday, Apr. 29, together with 2,000 bus. of wheat and corn; loss, about \$35,000; no insurance.

Kansas City, Mo.—Joseph S. Geisel, Jr., is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from E. A. Twidale, whose membership sold for \$4,000, including transfer fee.

Boonville, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr., which is a unit of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n, has opened an uptown office and buying station on Chestnut St. at the former location of the Garthoffner Feed Mills. At the elevator all lines will be handled as in the past.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Hall-Baker Grain Co., subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp., will hereafter be known as the Farmers National Grain Corp., the change being merely one of name. Fred W. Lake, manager of the Hall-Baker Co. for a long time, has been appointed a vice-pres. of the Farmers National Corp.

Aurora, Mo.—The Majestic Milling Co.'s business and properties, which include a line of elevators, have been sold to interests identified with the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., whose headquarters are at Memphis, Tenn. The Majestic Mill has a capacity of about 1,200 barrels, and the elevator storage capacity is approximately 200,000 bus. The plant will be formally taken over by the new owners July 1.



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Joplin, Mo.—B. C. Christopher & Co.'s grain office formerly located at Cherryvale, Kan., has been moved to this point, the change being effective May 1.

## MONTANA

Choteau, Mont.—The Gallatin Valley Milling Co. has completed improvements on its elevator here, amounting to about \$1,800, including a new scale and other equipment.

Circle, Mont.—Circle Farmers Elevtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: J. P. Surges, F. F. Dexter, A. G. Wheatley, Ed Bjorge, Endred Saller; to conduct a grain and elevator business.

Great Falls, Mont.—A dividend of 50% to all creditors of the Lake Grain Co., Inc., has been declared and about \$4,000 will be distributed among the creditors, according to a reported statement by A. H. Gray, referee in bankruptcy. It is said that the creditors of the Lake Grain Co. will be paid in full, and the residue after the payment of such claims will then be transferred to the trustee in bankruptcy for H. B. Lake & Co., brokerage concern. The time for the filing of claims by creditors has expired and no further claims can be entered.

## NEBRASKA

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—The new 30,000-bu. Farmers Union Elevtr. was formally opened on May 7.

Platte Center, Neb.—Louis H. Hoare, manager of the local elevator of the T. B. Hord Co., died at his home here late in April.

Grafton, Neb.—It is reported that the Wilson Grain Co.'s elevator has been sold to the O'Neil Grain Co. and that W. A. Thomas will continue to be manager.

Homer, Neb.—After being manager of the Omadi Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator at this point for about 20 years, J. W. Blacketer has gone to Tekamah, Neb., to manage an elevator there.

Seward, Neb.—The Imig-Schneebeck Co., operating an elevator here, has also leased the Farmers Union Elevtr., the two houses being located near each other, on opposite sides of the street.

Tekamah, Neb.—J. W. Blacketer has been appointed manager of the Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator here, and will move his family to this point as soon as school is out. Mr. Blacketer has been manager of the Omadi Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator in Homer, Neb., for about 20 years.

Benedict, Neb.—After being associated with the Farmers Grain Ass'n here for 21 years, Manager W. B. McMullen has resigned to accept the managership of 500,000-bu. elevator at Copeland, Kan., and has been succeeded here by C. W. Howard, who served a four-year apprenticeship here under Mr. McMullen, since which time he has managed elevators at Minden and Stromsburg.

Nickerson, Neb.—The Nye-Jenks Grain Co.'s plant burned May 10; loss (to the grain company), approximately \$13,000; covered by insurance. At last report it was not known whether the plant would be rebuilt. The fire, which started in the elevator, did a total damage of about \$23,000, destroying the stock yards also, and some Chicago & North-Western Railroad property. The Nye-Jenks lumber yards are still standing and business will be continued in these yards.

Omaha, Neb.—May 8 was the 25th anniversary of Frank P. Manchester's connection with the Omaha Grain Exchange as its sec'y, and on that day at the banquet following the exchange's annual field day at the Happy Hollow Club, Mr. Manchester and L. L. Crosby were the guests of honor, each being presented with a traveling bag by the grain men. Mr. Crosby, manager of the Cargill Commission Co.'s terminal elevator in this city for the last four years, left the following day for Minneapolis, where he will continue with the company. He is succeeded here by T. O. Moe, who has been transferred by the Cargill Co. from Chicago.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Applicants for membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange include Frank A. Flynn.

Providence, R. I.—Frank L. Thornton, former grain dealer here, died at his home, on May 4, at the age of 85 years. Until his retirement about 15 years ago, Mr. Thornton had conducted a wholesale grain and cereals business here for 30 years. Two sons and two daughters survive him, his wife having died in 1922.

## NEW YORK

Jamestown, N. Y.—Deward Churchill, a feed dealer here for almost 30 years, died at his home in this city on May 10, at the age of 73 years, after a brief illness.

New York, N. Y.—Philip K. Crowe, commodity editor of the New York Evening Post for the last four years, has become associated with the grain commodity house of Milmine, Bodman & Co., Inc., New York Produce Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Frederick Mottet, in the '80s a prominent business man of this city, but for the past 40 years a citizen of Tacoma, Wash., died early this month in that western city, funeral services being held in this city on May 9. In 1883 Mr. Mottet embarked in the grain commission business here and joined the Produce Exchange. He moved to Tacoma in 1887, where he became pres. of the Chamber of Commerce and was repeatedly offered the nomination for mayor of that city.

Rochester, N. Y.—Newman Bros. Grain Co.'s warehouse burned during the entire night of May 4; loss, \$60,000. Twelve firemen suffered burns and other injuries while attempting to put out the fire, the cause of which was unknown, although an employee of the company stated that a hammer mill had been in operation in the basement late in the day of the fire and that possibly a piece of iron or a nail had caused sparks. About 30,000 bus. of oats had been unloaded into the basement the same afternoon.

## BUFFALO LETTER

Having recovered from a recent operation, Hayden Newhall, operating a grain and feed business under his own name, is again to be seen on the Corn Exchange trading floor.

A telegram was recently sent to the governor of New York State by a local union of grain elevator employees urging him to veto the Lewis-Handel Bill, by the provisions of which \$27,000,000 would be spent in improving the barge canal on the eastern end to the neglect of Buffalo, which, according to the telegram, would entail financial distress to grain workers in this city.

The 6½% increase in wages offered by elevator owners to members of the Grain Elevtr. Employees Union, as reported in the Journals last number, has been accepted by the union, tho at first refused, the union having asked for a 20% increase. According to the new scale of wages housemen will receive 80 cents an hour, or a weekly salary of \$32, and car gang men 70 cents an hour.

The operation of the 1,000,000-bu. Connecting Terminal Elevtr. was taken over on May 1 by the Bunge North American Grain Corp., a grain exporting company which has never heretofore operated an elevator in this city, tho doing a large business with grain firms here, succeeding the Atlas Elevtr. Co., which has managed the elevator for some time. The Bunge Corp. has retained Daniel L. Sprissler, former manager for the Atlas Co.

Construction was temporarily halted in the second week of this month on the 1,000,000-bu. elevator of the Eastern States Milling Co. at Tonawanda, when carpenters, ironworkers and hoisting engineers struck for union recognition and an increase in wages.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Hatton, N. D.—The Hatton Farmers Elevtr. Co. is being remodeled and repaired and a new scale installed.

Wildrose, N. D.—Tom Oyen, manager of the National-Atlas Elevtr. here, died suddenly of a heart attack early this month.

Neche, N. D.—Cyrus E. Briggs, proprietor of the Dodge elevator here, died May 2 from a heart attack. He was 64 years of age.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Members admitted to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota during April are the Carpio Grain Co., of Carpio, and the C. J. Thoreson Elevtr. Co., of York.

Mayville, N. D.—A. E. Johnson, manager of the Goose River Flour Mills since last fall, has become the sole owner of the property, having purchased the interest of H. O. Osborn, of Minneapolis.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners recently concluded a series of hearings on the cancellation of licenses issued to various elevator men in the state, the basis of complaint being that of shipment and sale of stored grain by warehousemen. In view of the developments in these hearings it becomes necessary again to warn warehousemen that hereafter grain stocks on hand and/or in terminal storage, must be equal to the outstanding storage liability at all times. If necessary to re-store, it must be stored in warehouseman's name, and in a licensed elevator. No offset credit will be allowed for advances on stored grain or for accrued storage charges or for the amount of warehouseman's bond.—Ben C. Larkin, Commissioner.

## OHIO

New Washington, O.—The New Washington Equity Co. has installed a Sidney Special Feed Mixer.

Rockford, O.—The Equity Elevtr. building used as a grain elevator for many years, is being razed.

Lakeview, O.—On Apr. 27 wind blew part of the roof off the elevator building of the Lakeview Elevtr. Co.

Galloway, O.—The Grove City Farmers Exchange has added a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Willshire, O.—The Willshire Equity Union Exchange Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property recently.

Sycamore, O.—Fire originating in an elevator leg in the plant of the Sycamore Mill & Supply Co. did slight damage on Apr. 14.

Columbus, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: Cummings & Creswell, Cedarville; John Murray & Son, West Jefferson, and C. M. Kissel & Co., Selma.

Williamstown, O.—The Williamstown Elevtr. Exchange elevator, recently purchased by Kliesch Bros., who will operate under that name, has been completely remodeled, additional machinery installed, and a formal opening was held on May 12, at which time free lunch was served all day, entertainment given, free grinding and mixing done and prizes awarded.

## Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

**HH ROBERTSON CO**  
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS  
**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities  
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF



Columbus, O.—Bear in mind the 55th annual meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, which meets in this city June 6 and 7, at the Neil House. Meetings will be open to members only, or those who join at the meeting.

Tippecanoe City, O.—E. Mohr has sold his 125-barrel flour mill here, known as the Tip Roller Mills, to Charles Easley, of Columbus, who formerly operated a mill at Grove City, O. Mr. Mohr contemplates buying a small elevator.

Vinton, O.—The mill here formerly owned and operated by L. L. Arnold, and also formerly known as the Shack flour mill, has been sold by the Buckeye Bldg. & Loan Co. to W. E. Meyerheim, of Cleveland, an experienced miller, who will begin operations soon.

Toledo, O.—Clyde Shawber, manager of the Malinta Elvtr. Co.'s elevator (farmers) at Malinta, O., and former candidate for representative in the General Assembly, spoke at the luncheon, in this city, on May 7, of the Knights of the Round Table on the subject, "How the NRA Affects the Farmer." Lowell Shawber, son of the speaker, furnished the music for the occasion.

Archbold, O.—A scale hopper at Aungst Bros. elevator containing about 40,000 pounds of wheat, collapsed recently and came crashing down to the main elevator floor, making a hole in the floor, some of the grain pouring down to the basement and some of it falling out the south door and down the embankment. The scale had a capacity of 60,000 pounds and was being filled when it gave way.

Mansfield, O.—E. E. Jobe and R. E. McChesney, operating as partners in the Hanley Feed Mills here, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Jobe being now connected with the Hanley Milling Co. as a salesman, and Mr. McChesney being in no way connected with the Hanley firm. The only connection between the Hanley Feed Mills and the Hanley Milling Co. (whose plant includes an elevator) was a sales contract on feed.

Kenton, O.—W. B. Gramlich, president and general manager of the local elevator operated under the name of the W. B. Gramlich Co., died on May 1, at the Antonio Hospital, following a brief illness caused by heart trouble. Mr. Gramlich, who was 75 years of age, was one of the pioneer business men of this city, having been a resident of this community throughout his life. Five years ago he celebrated the 50th anniversary of his connection with the local elevator.

Winesburg, O.—My new elevator is located near Winesburg, on U. S. Route 62, at the site of the old Pfouts Mill. The first mill and dam here were built in 1836 and operated continuously until 1923, when the mill was torn down and the dam removed. I have a feed mixer and hammer mill and will install a corn cracker. All are operated by a diesel engine. I manufacture all kinds of poultry, dairy and hog feeds. There is no other mill or elevator in Winesburg or Wilmot.—Abraham Miller (Wilmot, O.).

Glenmore, O.—At a sheriff's sale on May 12, conducted on a court order resulting from a suit brought against the Glenmore Grain Co., at this point, and the Wren Elvtr. Co., of Wren (both being in Van Wert County), by the liquidator of the Bank of Wren, the two elevators were sold by I. J. Fulton, superintendent of the state banking department, in charge of liquidating the Bank of Wren. The Glenmore property, including elevator, equipment and lease on railroad site, was sold for \$4,400, and the Wren property, including the same items, was sold for \$1,500.

Englewood, O.—On Apr. 23 the personal property, including all merchandise, gasoline and oil, equipment, trucks, book accounts, office furniture, in fact everything but the real estate was sold which belonged to the Stewart Elvtr. & Oil Co., operating at Brookville, O., and Englewood, O., to the highest bidder, J. F. Stewart. Messrs. Boyer and Pool, of the Piqua Milling Co., owners of the real estate at Englewood elevator, bought from J. S. Stewart all his purchases in that elevator, and are operating it under the name of Englewood Elvtr., which now has no connection with the ownership of the Brookville elevator. J. F. Stewart is sole owner of the Brookville elevator, and the oil and gasoline business also, which is called Stewart Oil Co.—J. F. Stewart (Brookville, O.).

Gallipolis, O.—H. C. Summers has sold his business, operated as the Ohio River Milling Co., to William M. Rader, who plans a number of improvements for the plant.

## OKLAHOMA

Granite, Okla.—L. A. Campbell is erecting a 25-barrel flour mill at this point.

Keyes, Okla.—The elevator plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on May 7.

Enid, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000; incorporators: Paul E. Peeler, E. J. Clark, H. H. Pereboom.

Woodward, Okla.—Woodward Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: J. F. Gettig, E. H. Erwin, Richard Smith.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—Machinery for manufacturing corn chops besides other lines of grinding has been installed at Leniger's feed store here.

Enid, Okla.—Construction work has been completed on a large iron-clad warehouse for the Union Equity Exchange, by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

Hobart, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently purchased a new pneumatic air compressor and other repairs for its elevator from the White Star Co.

Floris (Forgan p. o.), Okla.—Floris Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: S. M. Calhoun, C. L. Crimwood, L. J. Williams.

Shea (Fairmont p. o.), Okla.—Shea Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: Allen Dishman, H. T. Maxey, H. H. Roever.

Salt Springs (Freedom p. o.), Okla.—Salt Springs Co-op. Elvtr., incorporated; capital stock, \$3,000; incorporators: E. Lucas, Art Hepner and C. W. Bookstore.

Alva, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has let the contract to Chalmers & Borton for the construction of a 100,000-bu. concrete elevator, to be completed by June 25.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Robert H. Drennan, at one time pres. of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, and long engaged in the grain and livestock business in this state, died May 14 at his home in this city.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Dayton, Wash.—It is reported that Claire Cluster will re-enter the grain buying business, in which he was active several years ago.

Worley, Ida.—The Worley Grain Growers, Inc., have broken ground for their new 50,000-bu. elevator to take care of farmers who want to handle their grain in bulk.—F. K. H.

Colfax, Wash.—Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., will build a 75,000-bu. elevator here, of cribbed construction, 50x50, and about 100 feet high, along the O. W. R. & N. right of way.—F. K. H.

Auburn, Wash.—E. W. Murphy, local grain and hay dealer, recently bought seven acres of land, a three-story factory and other buildings and plans to use the large building for manufacturing feeds.

Sandpoint, Ida.—The warehouse of C. B. Stuart, grain and feed dealer, on the Spokane International railway, burned May 17. Spontaneous combustion is blamed. Loss, about \$5,000; partly insured.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—Henry Collins, owner of the Collins Flour Mill here, will take back the mill on the expiration of the lease (July 1) to Kerr Gifford & Co., to whom he leased the plant when he became associated with the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Boise, Ida.—The constitutionality of the Idaho chain store tax has been upheld by the Idaho Supreme Court. This tax levies annual charges ranging from \$5 for individual establishments to \$500 a store for those in groups of 20 or more under one management.

Moscow, Ida.—The Latah County Grain Growers, Inc., unit of North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., has completed plans for the purchase of the plants and equipment of the White-Dulaney Co., including its grain warehouses here and at Joel, having a combined capacity of 300,000 bus.

Seattle, Wash.—It is reported that the Port of Seattle Elvtr. Co., a subsidiary of the Pacific Continental Grain Co., will renew its lease on the Hanford St. Elvtr. June 1, for another year.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city on June 8 and 9. One of the principal subjects to be discussed is the proposed indorsement of the continuance of the operations of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n of Portland.

Uniontown, Wash.—The Uniontown Co-op. Ass'n has let contract to Louis A. Delivuk for the construction of a new concrete elevator having a capacity of 110,000 bus. The present wooden elevator has a capacity of 120,000 bus. The new house, which will be about 80 feet high, will be operated by machinery independently of the present elevator.

Spokane, Wash.—Aaron Kuhn, pioneer grain dealer of this city and former pres. of the Traders National Bank of early Spokane, also at one time head of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Co., died unexpectedly at Chicago, Ill., on May 1, at the age of 77 years. Mr. Kuhn had been making his home in Chicago with his daughter, Mrs. Rena Weil, his only child.

Vancouver, Wash.—Pouring of concrete for bin walls of second unit of grain tanks for the Pacific Continental Grain Co., has begun, the first unit being completed. Twenty-four tanks 104 feet high and slightly more than 26 feet in diameter, plus a series of 11 smaller tanks, are included in the project yet to be completed. Work house is ready for roof. Equipment is now being assembled and installation will start in a few days. The John S. Metcalf Co. are the designing and supervising engineers.—F. K. H.

Genesee, Ida.—The Genesee Union Warehouse Co. has started construction of four new storage tanks at its plant here, which will connect with the tanks in use for several years. The height of the new tanks will be 90 feet, the same as the old ones, not including the cupola. Inside measurement will be 22 feet, with 7-inch re-inforced concrete walls. This addition will give the company a bulk storage capacity of 575,000 bus., the capacity of the new tanks being 150,000 bus. A new distributor for the unit now in use will be installed. Construction is to be completed about the middle of July.

Mission (Pendleton p. o.), Ore.—A grain elevator having a capacity of 135,000 bus. (which may be increased to 200,000 bus. next year) will be built here for the handling of bulk grain by either the Farmers National Grain Corp. or the Pendleton Grain Growers and will be financed by the Co-op. Bank of Spokane. It is expected to be completed some time after the middle of June. In the past most of the growers of this district have sacked their grain and stored it in the flat warehouses here, but now farmers are anxious to bulk their grain because of the high price of sacks, which sell for 13 cents each.

Yakima, Wash.—The bid of W. H. McClinton, of Grandview, Wash., for assets of the defunct Valley Flour Mills, Inc., was conditionally accepted in preference to a bid by a re-organized firm, also known as Valley Flour Mills, Inc., at a petition of sale hearing in superior court recently. The government holds a preferred claim of approximately \$14,000 in processing taxes against the plant, and McClinton offered to pay the government \$2,300 cash and meet the remainder of the processing tax by turning over net profits for the next year. He also agreed to pay \$1,460 property taxes and costs. It is said that a new corporation will be formed and all common stock issued to creditors of the defunct company. Mr. McClinton will be in actual charge of the mill.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Flemington, Pa.—The plant of the Flemington Milling Co. was damaged by fire on Apr. 14.

Scranton, Pa.—The Miner-Hillard Milling Co.'s warehouse burned on Apr. 28; cause of fire unknown.

Columbus, Pa.—The Columbus Grain & Feed Co., operated by Frank D. Schramling, has been taken over by the Meyerink Milling Co., of Clymer, Pa.



## SOUTH DAKOTA

Canton, S. D.—E. H. Rudloff, of Steen, Minn., has been appointed manager of the local office of the W. M. Bell Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Rudloff, familiarly known to his friends as "Rudy," has had several years experience in the operation of elevators in Iowa, and for the last few years has operated his own plant at Steen, Minn., under the name of the Rudloff Grain Co. His appointment becomes effective June 1. He will move his family, consisting of his wife and two children, to this point.

## SOUTHEAST

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Morgan Flour & Grain Co. has been incorporated.

Mobile, Ala.—The port development com'te of the Chamber of Commerce is making an effort to secure PWA funds for the construction of additional facilities at the state docks, including a grain elevator.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The plant of the Spartan Grain & Mill Co. was damaged by fire May 1; loss, \$15,000; insured. Most of the damage was to stock in the warehouse, and some of the machinery was damaged by water.

## TEXAS

Edmonson, Tex.—A farmers co-operative company, which for the last two years has leased the local elevator from the Kimbell Elvtr. Co., of Ft. Worth, has bot the elevator. The house has a capacity of 30,000 bus. It will be overhauled and some new machinery added. W. W. Pinkerton is manager.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Work was started during the second week of May on repairing the damage to the older elevator of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co., caused by the dust explosion of Mar. 13. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. is doing the work. At last report it had not been decided whether or not to rebuild the workhouse, and if this is not done, the tanks of the older elevator (to which the explosion was confined) can be connected with the workhouse of the newer elevator.

Spearman, Tex.—The Harding Grain Co. is erecting an elevator to replace the one that burned last fall, to be of cribbed construction on a concrete foundation, and to be completed about June 1.

## WISCONSIN

Brillion, Wis.—A new feed mixer was recently installed by the Farmers Advancement Ass'n.

Middleton, Wis.—Wind damaged the roofing on Warehouse No. 2 of the Wm. Hoffman Co. on May 8.

Rosholt, Wis.—M. S. Colrud has rebuilt his feed mill that burned Mar. 8, as reported previously, and is now in operation.

Brillion, Wis.—The plant of the Brillion Mill & Elvtr. Co. is being entirely remodeled and some new machinery added to the equipment of the mill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Pres. O. R. Sickert, of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, was present at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington, May 2, 3 and 4.

Milwaukee, Wis.—In a baseball game at the lake front, on the afternoon of May 3, the married men of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange were defeated by the single men of the exchange, 9 to 14.

Green Valley, Wis.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Lbr. Co. has changed its name to Farmers Elvtr. & Lbr. Co. Co-operative, and its stock from 500 shares at \$100 each to 15,000 shares common at \$20 each and 2,000 shares preferred at \$10 each.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A. L. Johnstone, of Johnstone-Templeton Co., attended a meeting at Chicago on May 10, representing the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange business conduct com'te. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing procedure of the conduct com'tes of the grain exchanges under the code.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Cassius Coffin, former veteran grain buyer of this city, died May 8, at his home, after a 10 days' illness, at the age of 65 years. At the time of his death he was custodian of the Roosevelt School here. Mr. Coffin came to Manitowoc as a young man and took a position as grain buyer for the Rahr Malting Co., and in the earlier days purchased all the grain brot in by farmers for the malting company.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—The elevator and mill of the Consolidated Milling, Elvtr. & Power Co., for 53 years known as the Star Mills and one of this town's oldest industries, are being razed. The plant was erected in 1881 and continued in operation until four years ago, altho not under the original ownership. No plans have as yet been made by the Consolidated Co. for the use of the property after the wrecking operations have been completed.

Brooklyn, Wis.—Owen Roberts, retired, formerly of the firm of Richards, Graves & Roberts, grain and stock dealer, of this town, died at his home in Two Harbors, Minn., Apr. 30, following a serious illness of several weeks. He was 70 years of age. Burial was in Brooklyn.

## WYOMING

Sundance, Wyo.—C. D. Roberts is erecting a new flour mill here, of frame construction and covered with stucco. W. N. Corgill, a miller of many years experience, will have charge of the mill when completed.

## An Error Proof Full Capacity Scale Beam

The exacting requirements of weighing grain in public storage, licensed, custodian, mill storage, railway terminal and other similar elevators operating under State, Board of Trade, or other supervising agencies having to do with elimination of the hazard of error, manifests itself only through continued vigilance by such supervising agencies in maintaining the prestige that any market has established through accurate weights. Scale manufacturers have co-operated in promoting accurate weights by designing equipment which in a great measure tends to relieve scale operators of tedious repetitive operations and mental calculations, and thereby increasing the efficiency of weighing.

Among the more recent developments carried on by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. is the Full Capacity Type Registering Beam. Essentially, this weighbeam has the full range of the capacity of the scale without the use of weight lifting devices and loose weights. Its recording of weights is accomplished by a single insertion of a beam ticket into a slot in the poise where a single registering operation registers the entire weight of contents in the scale hopper.

Considerable amount of development work has been carried on since 1929 at which time the first weighbeam of this type was installed in a large railway terminal elevator at Baltimore, Md., for test and experimental purposes. This beam was watched and tested periodically and the results of its operation followed very closely for a period of three years. After completing these tests the beam was returned to the factory and checked very carefully to determine the results of any wear that might cause errors. The beam was found to be in excellent shape with very little evidence of wear. Other weighbeams of this type were subsequently installed,

# Fort Worth

The Fastest  
Growing Grain  
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is the logical market for  
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*Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments*



Error-Proof Full Capacity Scale Beam



and reports of their operation are most satisfactory.

Of a recent installation in a large eastern elevator the superintendent reports that they can weigh either on shipping or receiving much faster than it is possible to operate the former type of weighbeams where the usual counter poise weights were used. Others report that where such scales are used alongside of the former loose weight types of weighbeams, operators have preferred to use the scales equipped with the Full Capacity Type Registering Beams, when the volume of grain handling was not sufficient to require all the scales in use.

In the development of this beam it was found that far more accuracy could be obtained by providing a latch poise that will contact twenty-six notches on the beam. With such an arrangement, having notches on the underside of the beam, it not only avoids falling dirt lodging in them, but also distributes any possibility of wear. Positive and accurate seating of the poise is accomplished. A three-point suspension roller bearing poise provides easy rolling to facilitate balancing of the beam.

The poise is suitably enclosed to protect the working parts against accumulation of dust and dirt. In addition, should it be necessary to clean, this is quickly and easily accomplished.

The beam is graduated in 1,000 lb. divisions with fractional slides in the poise graduated in 5 lb. divisions. The cross section of the beam is amply sufficient to resist deflection.

Considering recent improvements in this type of weighbeam, it is recommended as the most satisfactory and dependable weighing equipment available for grain weighing service.

## Consolidated for Improved Service

After twenty years in New York City, the executive offices of SKF Industries, Inc., have been consolidated with their Philadelphia plant, one of the most modern in Philadelphia. The consolidation of the executive, sales, engineering, research and production departments into one unified organization can only mean better service and engineering advice to industry.

The SKF Industries, Inc., is peculiarly fitted to render scientific studies and to advise in anti-friction problems and design, inasmuch as it is a part of a world-wide organization maintaining six research laboratories, fifteen plants and two hundred and fifty factory branch offices throughout the world.

Among its 23,000 employees 28 languages are spoken. The special ore it requires comes from its own mines, and special steel from its own mills. The charcoal it uses in processing its special steels comes from its own forests.

In the belief that a precision product requires every modern facility, the company has not only scientifically grouped its departments, but has made vast expenditures for latest scientific and mechanical devices—moving ever forward with the progress of industry.

# Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Mortgage on Crops to Be Grown.**—Chattel mortgage upon crops to be grown is valid, but lien cannot attach until crops come into being.—*Fawcett Investment Co. v. Rullestad*. Supreme Court of Iowa. 253 N. W. 131.

**Landlord's Lien.**—Landlord has burden of showing that his lien for rent has been destroyed by disposal of tenant's crop, its consumption, or by intermingling which destroyed its identity, or otherwise putting it beyond his reach, in order to recover on common counts (Code 1923, § 8799).—*Armstrong v. Blackwood*. Supreme Court of Alabama. 151 South. 602.

**Lien Under Unrecorded Lease.**—Attachment lien of lessee's creditor on proceeds of sale of crop from leased premises held prior to lien of lessor under unrecorded lease requiring lessee, on demand, to give mortgage on crop to secure rent, regardless of whether creditor had actual notice of agreement to give mortgage (Comp. St. 1929, § 36-301).—*Oleson v. Pumphrey*. Supreme Court of Nebraska. 251 N. W. 828.

**Warehousemen.**—In owner's suit against buyers from warehouseman for conversion of wheat, statute giving depositors of mingled fungible goods proportionate interest in whole mass held inapplicable, where wheat was not shown to have been stored, or intended to be stored, in common mass, and buyers did not buy from common mass (Rev. St. 1925, art. 5634).—*Henderson Grain Co. v. Russ*. Commission of Appeals of Texas. 64 S. W. (2d) 347.

**Regulating Highway Hauling.**—Act regulating motor vehicle transportation, excluding from classification "contract hauler" subject to act any person owning, controlling, operating, or managing motor vehicle operated exclusively in transporting agricultural, horticultural, or dairy or other farm products from point of production to market, held not to constitute unlawful discrimination (Rem. Rev. Stat. Wash. § 6381-1 (f); Const. U. S. Amend. 14).—*Deppman v. Murray*, Director of Public Works. U. S. District Court, Washington. 5 Fed. Supp. 661.

**Contract Unenforceable.**—Contract, to run as long as satisfactory, permitting merchant to buy as much as he wanted of milling company's feed products, the exclusive sale of which merchant was given in certain town held unenforceable. Contract was unenforceable because it had no fixed term and was subject to termination at the will of either of the parties, and because the merchant was not obligated to buy any of the milling company's feed products unless he so desired.—*Cosby-Hodges Milling Co. v. E. D.*

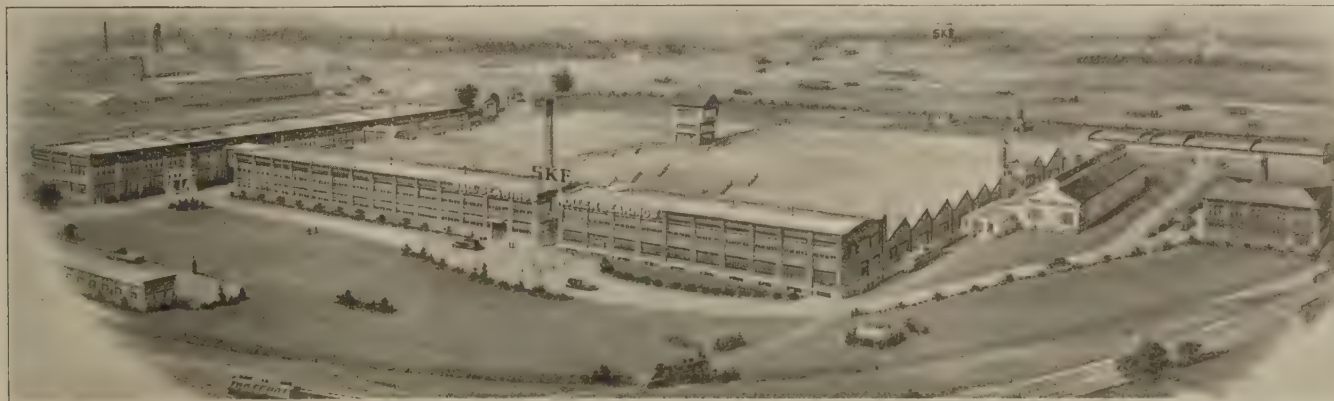
*Riley of Ashland, Ala.* Supreme Court of Alabama. 149 South. 612.

**Minor's Recovery of Margin.**—Minor could not be estopped from suing to cancel assignment of her stock certificates assigned to cover margin on her grain account because her father misrepresented to assignee that she was of lawful age. Minor establishing her minority at time she assigned her stock certificates to cover margin on grain account had right to disaffirm assignment and have it canceled and recover market value of stock.—*Uhlmann Grain Co. v. Mrs. L. A. Wilson*, daughter of C. E. Mallow, who gave orders for purchase and sale of grain futures. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 68 S. W. (2d) 281.

**Warehousemen.**—Insertion in warehouse receipt for corn of provision that storage period should terminate April 1 unless otherwise agreed on in writing held unauthorized by statute (Rev. Code 1919, §§ 1906-1956, and § 9753, as amended by Laws 1925, c. 299). Rev. Code 1919, § 9753, as amended by Laws 1925, c. 299, provides that warehouse receipts for corn may or may not terminate storage period on April 1 following its issuance, but it does not give authority to insert in receipt provision that unless it is otherwise agreed on in writing storage period shall terminate April 1.—*Hollister Bros. v. DeWerd Milling Co.* Supreme Court of South Dakota. 251 N. W. 805.

**Landlord's Consent to Division of Crop.**—In action for elevator company's conversion of grain raised on plaintiff landlord's farm, pleadings raised fact issues, precluding judgment for plaintiff on pleadings. Pleadings of defendant and intervening defendant denied each and every allegation of the complaint not admitted, qualified, or explained, and contained an affirmative allegation that the grain in question was delivered to the elevator by the tenant, and there divided with the consent of the landlord, who received and accepted the proceeds from the sale of his share of the grain in settlement of any lien or interest he had under the lease in the grain raised on his farm.—*Clancey v. Farmers Elevator Co. of Draper*. Supreme Court of South Dakota. 245 N. W. 391.

**The corporation bankruptcy bill** passed by the Senate will enable a corporation to scale down its debts without going into bankruptcy, a majority of the stockholders and two-thirds of the creditors assenting. Why not cancel its debts, so its creditors will be disposed to lend it more?



The Philadelphia Headquarters of S. K. F. Anti-Friction Bearings



# Field Seeds

**Sacramento, Cal.**—F. H. Woodruff & Sons have removed from Hollister to a new warehouse at this city.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The May Seed Co., of Shenandoah, Ia., has opened seed stores at Minneapolis and St. Paul.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The Watts Seed & Produce Co. has been incorporated by John R., Jr., and Louise P. Watts.

**Washington, D. C.**—The NRA has relaxed the retail code to permit a seed merchant to operate longer hours during the sales rush.

**Forsyth, Mont.**—The Stewart-Cox Brokerage Co. has been formed by G. D. Stewart and F. R. Cox, to deal in alfalfa seed, wool and cattle.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation opened bids May 22 for large quantities of blue grass, red top and korean lespedeza.

**Dallas, Tex.**—The Magnolia Seed Co. has succeeded to the name of the Sherman-Magnolia Seed Co. in an amendment to the charter reducing the capital stock to \$40,000.

**Twin Falls, Idaho.**—A retail department in its warehouse here has been established by the Isbell Seed Co., of Jackson, Mich., under the management of Mr. Leslie, formerly with the Darrow Bros. Seed & Supply Co., here.

**Yosemite Park, Cal.**—For the meeting of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n June 1 and 2 talks will be given by Elizabeth Bodger, El Monte, Cal.; Fred McNabb, Los Angeles; W. B. Early, Los Angeles, the latter on the work of the California Seed Council; Daniel Hone, attorney for the California Seed Trade Ass'n on the code; W. R. Schoenfeld, Los Angeles; L. M. Jeffers on "California Field Seed Standards," and Arthur Navlet, Oakland, Cal. The annual banquet will be given at the Ahwahnee Hotel with Harry Voorhies toastmaster. Saturday noon there will be a stag luncheon at the same hotel. The ladies will be taken for a motor trip Friday and thru the big trees Saturday. A golf tournament has been arranged for Friday.

## Hybrid Seed Corn

Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, has been interested in a seed corn company producing seed giving a heavier yield per acre, enabling growers to overcome the AAA corn acreage reduction plans. He still owns a small minority interest in the company, having had to sell most of his stock when the development of the business required more capital. He says:

There could be no appreciable economic effect for years to come by planting all the available hybrid seed corn for the reason that the supply is limited. Not enough can be marketed in 1934 to plant more than 1½ per cent of the total corn acreage of Iowa. That is all the seed in existence.

Sufficient of this seed corn to produce any effect upon the situation could not be developed for many years. Even to produce this sort of seed it is necessary to start about ten years ahead. It requires five to ten years to establish the inbred strains. Then one year is required to increase the inbred strains so developed.

It takes another year to cross them to form the primary crosses; still another year must go by before the primary crosses can be crossed by detasseling to produce the secondary cross which is sold commercially as seed corn.

It should be understood that the corn raised from such seed, while giving an increased yield the first year, will not produce any more to the acre than ordinary corn if planted as seed.

Good seed corn sells at \$1 to \$2 a bushel, but

Wallace's company is reported to have sold this season 25,000 bus. at \$7 a bushel. It is claimed to increase the yield 19.8 per cent.

## Purdue Testing Many Corn Strains

Outstanding varieties of corn from the states of Iowa, Illinois and Michigan along with the best Indiana strains are being tested in comparison with the best local strains in 73 corn variety demonstrations in 46 counties of the state this year, thru the cooperation of county agents and the Agronomy Extension Department of Purdue University.

The purpose of these demonstrations, started three years ago, is to obtain for each part of the state the very best strains of corn based on maturity, quality, freedom from disease and yield.

A special feature of these demonstrations includes a study and comparison of new strains of hybrid seed corn developed by the plant breeders of the U. S. Department of Agriculture situated at and working with Purdue University. One of these strains, Hoosier Hybrid, outyielded the best local strains in central Indiana last year by an average of 8.5 bus. per acre. It was of excellent quality and somewhat earlier of maturity than the local strains used in the central region. Since Hoosier Hybrid is too late for the average season in Northern Indiana and hence uncertain, a new hybrid strain earlier in maturity is being tested out in the northern counties for the first time this year.

Another plant breeding development is a new strain of corn produced by crossing Johnson County White, a late southern Indiana variety, with a white inbred, which gives promise of outyielding most local strains in southern Indiana. Last year it outyielded the best local strains by 10.2 bus. per acre. It is earlier than Johnson County White which gives it a greater spread of adaptation.

In addition to their ability to yield, these hybrids are superior to local varieties in stiffness of stalk and uniformity of height of ears.

Because of the limited range of adaptation of any variety, the state has been divided into three regions, northern, central, and southern.

The varieties used in Northern Indiana are Feldman's Yellow Dent, M. A. C., Clement White Cap, Woodburn Yellow Dent, and Purdue Hybrid; Central Indiana; Early Reid, Troyer's Yellow Dent, Woodburn, Krug, and Hoosier Hybrid; and Southern Indiana; Troyer Yellow Dent, Medium Reid, Woodburn, Krug, and Johnson County White No. 1.

These demonstrations will be checked in the fall on a uniform moisture and stand basis and the yields compared with the farmer's own corn. Meetings will be held at that time so farmers can see for themselves the good or pure qualities of each variety.

## Western Seedsmen Meet at Omaha

The 35th annual meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n was held May 5 at the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb., with about 60 in attendance.

PRES. C. R. CHESMORE, St. Joseph, Mo., called the meeting to order.

TREAS. H. G. WINDHEIM, Omaha, reported the Ass'n finances in excellent condition.

HARRY H. HOBBS, Detroit, Mich., chairman of the com'te on free seed distribution, brought up the principal subject of the day.

He told of many meetings and trips to Washington and Atlanta and expressed his appreciation of the fine manner in which seedsmen in various parts of the country have co-operated with him and with the com'te. He stated that approximately 12,000,000 pounds of garden seeds had been distributed by relief agencies the past year. The com'te is in favor of the plan to distribute certificates or scrip instead of the actual seed, and allowing a discount of 25 per cent, based on the retail price of the seed.

A lively discussion followed, participated in by C. C. Massie, Max Wilhelmi, John Leonard, Earl Page, E. T. Robinson and Leonard R. Condon.

The crop outlook took up the afternoon.

A resolution was adopted commending the work of Mr. Hobbs' com'te and recommending that it be printed for distribution at the Chicago convention.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are Berkeley Michael of Sioux City, pres.; John W. Mathys of Minneapolis, vice-pres.; Earl Page of St. Louis, sec'y, and Mr. Windheim again as treas.

The visitors were guests of the Omaha seedsmen at a banquet in the evening.

The NRA has backed down from its order increasing the wage of the Southern coal miners. Southern mine owners are determined not to submit to tyrannical dictation. Tories!

Roughly speaking, on a gold basis, Kansas City May wheat is selling at about 41c, Chicago May wheat 46c, Chicago May corn 24c, Chicago rye 30c and Chicago oats 15c. These are certainly extraordinarily low levels, and show quite clearly that the devaluation of the dollar has not yet been greatly felt as far as these cereals in question are concerned; but it does not prove by any means that Professor Warren's theory is wrong and that when the proper time comes the situation will not change.—Uhlmann Grain Co.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

#### MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

## ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri

## FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

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Also 9 Other High Yielding Varieties  
PROMPT QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

## CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

### GRAIN

### Clover and Timothy Seeds

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## Caution Against Excessive Popcorn Acreage

Those who sign the corn-hog, wheat, cotton, and tobacco contracts agree not to grow on the contracted acreage *any crops for sale*. In the cotton and tobacco contracts the planting of popcorn is permitted where needed for home use only. The shifting of crops for home use from acres ordinarily used in producing these crops to the contracted acreage is not permitted, provided the acres so released are to be used for crops for sale, directly or indirectly.

Until there is clearer evidence that the demand for popcorn next fall and winter is likely to show a big improvement, farmers may well proceed cautiously in the planting of this crop, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, especially if they do not have a local market or cannot contract in advance of planting with a reliable dealer at a distant market.

## Malting Barley in Canada

Tests on a number of barleys from different parts of Canada indicated that Prince Edward Island should produce the best barley in the Dominion, and that a fair quality could be produced in the other eastern Provinces. The quality varies in British Columbia, depending on the soil and climatic conditions of the different valleys. On the prairies, Manitoba, especially the eastern and northern parts, produces the best quality, although fair quality can be grown in the northern sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In a comparison of varieties for the Canadian method of malting, the Manchurian group of 6-row barleys, particularly O. A. C. No. 21 and Chinese, gave best results. July, an introduction from Ireland, was the best malting barley in the group, but did not give good agronomic results. The Mediterranean group was unsatisfactory.

## Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during April, compared with April, 1933, and during the 10 months prior to May 1, compared with the 10 months prior to May 1, 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	April		July 1, '33 to April		July 1, '32 to April	
	1934	1933	30, '34	30, '33	30, '34	30, '33
Alfalfa .....	10,630	3,000	46,100	8,200		
Bluegrass, Can..	15,100	13,300	108,400	89,500		
Bromegrass, awnless .....	40,100	400	40,200	400		
Clover, crimson .....		11,000	1,977,000	678,800		
Clover, red .....	11,000		11,000			
Clover, white .....	98,800	172,200	895,500	1,717,200		
Mixtures, clover .....			11,000	1,000		
Orchard grass .....		17,300	5,100	19,100		
Rape, winter .....	329,600	199,200	4,810,600	4,438,800		
Ryegrass, perennial .....	36,700	38,600	520,900	398,100		
Ryegrass, Italian .....	4,500	2,200	26,400	31,300		
Vetch, hairy .....	800	241,900	3,141,400	2,004,300		
Vetch, Hungarian .....			269,700			
Vetch, spring .....	22,000		676,800			
Bentgrass .....	14,300	3,300	51,700	50,000		
Bentgrass, chaff .....		500		2,700		
Bromegrass, not awnless .....		2,000	1,100	3,100		
Clover, bur .....			4,400			
Clover, suckling .....			11,600	5,200		
Dogtail, crested .....	2,200	1,600	3,500	15,600		
Fescue, Chewings .....	153,100	39,800	982,900	730,300		
Fescue, other .....	21,400	31,400	161,900	243,400		
Fescue, chaff .....				5,400		
Grass, annual meadow .....			2,000	4,600		
Grass, carpet .....	200	500	2,000	800		
Grass, Dallis .....	4,800	2,000	6,300	17,200		
Grass, rescue .....		1,000	4,400	4,700		
Grass, Rhodes .....		1,700	1,600	2,800		
Grass, rough-stalked mead..	29,900	37,900	316,500	283,800		
Grass, slender wheat .....	15,000		31,000			
Grass, velvet .....				2,900		
Grass, wood meadow .....	200		7,000	5,500		
Peas, winter field .....			2,712,100			
Sweetclover, white .....			500			
Trefoil, yellow .....			2,000	10,400		

The Chevalier group of 2-row barleys, especially Hannchen and Plumage Archer, distinctly surpassed the Duckbill group. The same varieties of 6-row and 2-row barley also gave the best results with the floor method of malting used in England.—T. J. Harrison, in *Sci. Agri.*

## Seed Inspection in Illinois

During the past year, one hundred and forty-five samples of seed were officially sampled by the Illinois Seed Inspection Division to determine whether the tags represented the quality of the seed. It was found that 75 samples were salable under the law and 70 were unsalable for seeding purposes. The inspectors, being qualified to analyze seed, were able, through careful examination of samples drawn, to decide whether an official sample was necessary or not. This made it possible to inspect a large number of different lots without the necessity of a complete analysis. The dealers of this State are endeavoring to tag their seed in accordance with the law, and in most cases are selling seed that is free from noxious weeds. The tests of lawn grass seed the past year indicate that the dealers are offering a better quality, although some mixtures contain too high a percentage of timothy.

Of the total number of official samples analyzed, 104 represented seed shipped from other states. Such shipments, being made in interstate traffic, come under the Federal Seed Act. It was found that some shipments from Iowa, made direct to farmers, were misbranded under the provisions of the Federal Seed Act. Evidence of this misbranding was furnished to the Division of Seed Investigations at Washington, D. C., and, no doubt, prosecutions will result.

Some of the seed was of very poor quality because of noxious and common weed seeds, and because of very low germination. Many of the shipments were returned to the shipper, consequently, the farmers were saved a considerable loss thru not sowing seed which would have infested their farms with noxious weeds and given them a poor stand because of the low vitality of the seed. Protecting the farmers in this manner is one of the valuable services rendered by this division.

Judging from the number of weed specimens being sent in each year for identification, the farmers are becoming "weed minded" and desirous of getting rid of them. We believe that a system of field inspections of crops intended for production of seed would be of much value

to the farmer desiring to produce high quality seed free from weed seeds.

Because of the interest in weeds and their control, there is a demand for a publication on "Weeds of Illinois." In keeping with recommendations, made in the last annual report, we recommend with compilation of a book on Weeds of Illinois, with illustrations of each. The sale of such a bulletin would cover the cost of its publication.

## Soybeans to Offset Chinch Bugs

The use of soybeans as a means of checking chinch bugs in Indiana is advocated by the Purdue University department of agriculture extension. It is pointed out that while there is nothing offensive about the crop to chinch bugs, for they will light upon and crawl over soybeans, the bugs dislike the shade and dampness around the lower parts of the plants and consequently avoid them. According to Purdue staff members, soybeans planted in the row with corn bring about a most desirable situation for reducing chinch bug damage. Many farmers are planting soybeans in corn, and others, who do not now regard the chinch bug as a serious menace, may later find it worth while to drill soybeans with a one horse wheat drill between the rows. When planted with the corn, five pounds of soybeans per acre are used, and when planted later about two pecks are drilled per acre.

Fortunately, Indiana is still well supplied with soybean seed, altho the acreage for both hay and seed production will be increased over 1933, according to farmers' intentions to plant. Reduced supplies of hay, poor stands of clover, use of soybeans on contract acres, encouraging oil mill prices, and the need of a home grown protein supplement are increasing the interest in soybeans this year. The unfavorable planting season, and the use of soybeans to check chinch bugs may cause a late demand for large quantities of soybean seed.

Import takings of wheat are restricted because of last year's unusually large crop in European importing countries and because of the high tariffs and other barriers against the importation of wheat by many countries. These circumstances are combining to keep prices low in the unprotected and unsubsidized wheat markets of the world. At Liverpool prices converted to terms of gold cents of the old par value have been at about 40 cents per bushel for nearly 5 months.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

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## Grain Carriers

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending May 5 as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n, totaled 27,084; against 39,549 during the like week of 1933.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The railroads have finally consented to a reduction of 5½ cents per 100 lbs. on wheat and flour all rail from Chicago and the Mississippi River to New York, effective about July 1.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Central Freight Ass'n held a hearing May 15 on the minimum weights that the carriers hope to increase when reducing the rate on grain and grain products 5½ cents Chicago to New York.

The freight rate on wheat, Chicago to New York, increased 79 per cent from 1913 to 1932, but the price of wheat fell from 98 to 48 cents, or 51 per cent. The price of corn at Chicago dropped to 32 cents and the freight rate advanced from 21.2c to 38c.

The train length limit bill, S. 2625, was attacked by the carriers' representatives who stated to the Senate Interstate Commerce Com'te recently that there was no public demand for the legislation and that it was but an artifice to increase the number of trainmen employed by the railroads.

Navigation on the Mississippi River is unprofitable to the government-owned Inland Waterways Corporation this season. The government barges never earned interest on the investment, nor paid anything on the cost of improving the River. The larger barges draw 10 to 12 ft. when fully loaded. At La Crosse, Wis., the river is only 3.3 ft. above its all time low, set in September, 1931, and army engineers have to remove sandbars in the main channel to get the boats thru.

The truck code authority is privileged to function thru such trade ass'ns and other agencies as it deems proper, and there is as yet no assurance that a goodly share of its collections by assessments which have the force of taxation may not be used for propaganda purposes. As the opening gun in its anti-railroad program, the truck code authority last week filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission opposing the granting of relief from the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Act to the railroads of official classification territory.—*Railway Age*.

Opening of navigation was marked by the clearing of 13 vessels with grain from Fort William May 12. Five took wheat to Buffalo. Three boats on May 1, 3 and 5 took corn from Milwaukee to Buffalo. The steamers Hadiotis and Goodwood took grain from Montreal for the United Kingdom. An unusual movement was the arrival at Chicago, May 19, of 400,000 bus. of oats by boat from Duluth, to fill contracts for May delivery. Another unusual movement was the arrival at Duluth and Superior of three shiploads of wheat aggregating 500,000 bus., from Canada, grain once owned by the government two years ago. The first river shipment of the season out of Davenport, Ia., was 40,000 bus. of corn by Inland Waterways barge on May 5 for St. Louis and points south.

W. R. McCarthy, president of the Duluth Board of Trade, was recently appointed a member of the executive com'te of the grain com'te on national affairs.

Tax on excess cotton production has been reduced from 75% contemplated in the original Bankhead bill to 50% in the law, and it is not payable when ginned as first planned, but when the cotton is finally sold. The effect will be that a large invisible supply of cotton will be accumulated.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:  
No. 26322, Hodgson Cauthorn Grain Co., Inc., v. M. P. By Examiner Herbert P. Haley. Dismissal proposed. Rate, corn, Neb., to Warrensburg, Mo., shipped Aug. 14, 1931, not unreasonable.

No. 26305, Robinson Grain Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner Carl A. Schlager. Dismissal proposed. Rate, on carload sunflower seed, in bulk, Mills, N. M., to Colorado Springs, Colo., shipped on Nov. 30, 1931, proposed to be found not unreasonable.

No. 26026, Henneman Grain & Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Applicable rates of 65 and 82.5 cents, wheat, Dougherty, Tex., to Amarillo, Tex., thence forwarded to Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn., unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 42 and 59.5 cents, respectively. Shipments were made in July, 1931. Waiver of collection of outstanding undercharges given and reparation awarded.

No. 26239, Bowersock Mills & Power Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner John J. Crowley. Dismissal proposed. Rates and charges, wheat, transported from origins in Kansas to Lawrence, Kan., there milled and the products forwarded to points in California as self-rising flour in straight carloads or with corn meal in mixed carloads not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

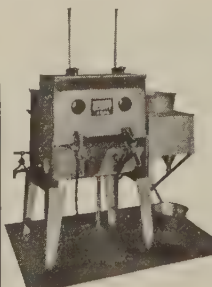
No. 24082, Cargill Commission Co. v. Great Northern and three sub-numbers, Imperial Elevator Co. v. Same, Northwest Grain Ass'n v. Same and Cargill Commission Co. v. Same. By the Commission. On reconsideration, finding of division 4, in 191 I. C. C. 425, that the rates on wheat and rye, Tokio, Aneta, Warwick and Roseville, N. D., to Minneapolis, Minn., and Superior, Wis., were unreasonable, modified so as to find them unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 24 and 23 cents from Tokio to Minneapolis and Superior, respectively; 25.5 cents from Aneta to Minneapolis, and 23 and 19.5 cents from Warwick and Roseville, respectively. The prior findings were that the rates in question were unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 16 cents from Roseville, 22.5 cents from Aneta and 19.5 cents from the other points.

Cattle feeders of Western Illinois to the number of 300 have protested against a processing tax on cattle.

"Beware of public services, under whatever plausible character, which have a design to direct and control. They are the customary weapons with which free governments are destroyed."—George Washington, in his farewell address.

Manitoba's legislature on Apr. 7 adopted a resolution urging the Dominion government to guarantee the farmer 64.02 gold cents per bushel of wheat. Why not guarantee producer \$1.00 per bushel, at least, give growers the cost of production.

The agricultural adjustment act was condemned as "a failure and a fraud, an insult to every self-respecting farmer and a crime against society and civilization" in a resolution adopted May 3rd by the national convention of the Farmers' Holiday association at Des Moines, Ia.



# PROFIT

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thousands of mills and elevators.

**SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU**  
325 W. HURON STREET  
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

## Cement Has Gone Up

The mill price of portland cement at the mill at Buffington, Ind., was \$1.25 per barrel to dealers in February, 1933. A year later it had advanced to \$1.50 and on May 3 was \$1.60.

All cement is sold thru dealers, and the dealers have been forced by codes to raise their prices. Thus at Chicago, near Buffington, the price of cement May 3 was \$2.85 in cloth; \$2.60 in paper and \$1.95 in bulk, delivered.

The manufacturers claim they do not sell at the mill, but only at a delivered price at destination. The mills now refuse to load trucks at the mill, but the dealers deliver from their yards to the job by truck. Thus the difference between the mill price of \$1.60 and the delivered price of \$2.85 is divided between the three factors of transportation, mill profit and dealer's profit and costs.

Transportation between Buffington and Chicago costs only a few cents, so the difference of \$1.25 per barrel goes to swell the profits of the mill or the dealer.

At Kansas City the delivered cost by dealers delivered on the job is \$2.50 in cloth bags, \$2.25 in paper and \$2 in bulk; at Minneapolis, \$2.75 in cloth and \$2.30 in bulk.

## Chicago Elevator Superintendents See New-Type Conveyors

Nearly fifty elevator men, engineers and contractors visited the Stephens-Adamson plant in Aurora, Ill., on May 19th to witness a demonstration of the new Redler conveyor which was developed and patented in England.

The uncanny "U" flight device moved grain en masse up, down, around and back, much to the amazement and delight of the visitors. The absence of dust, the self-cleaning features, the high insurance-rate standing, the low power requirements, and the flexibility of the Redler intrigued the group to such an extent that another inspection trip is now being planned at the time of the Society's annual convention in Chicago, June 8-11.

Following the inspection tour, a group dined at one of the Aurora hotels, going from there to play golf or to the Aurora race-track.

## Death of Chas. M. Waldron

The passing of Chas. M. Waldron, one of the town's most public spirited citizens, is mourned by the residents of Muncy, Pa.

He was born at Montgomery, Nov. 6, 1876, and after leaving the State College became affiliated with Sprout, Waldron & Co., of which his father was one of the founders.

Mr. Waldron obtained his practical knowledge of the milling industry and its requirements by close contact with the manufacturing and designing of milling equipment, having served several years in the engineering and designing departments, and later as a salesman, having been the company's representative in New York and New England for a number of years. His knowledge thus obtained well fitted him to accept the responsibilities of vice-president, which office he held for a number of years and later as president of the company, which office he held from January, 1929, until the time of his death.

He was a member of the Williamsport Country Club and the Dunwoody Club. Mr. Waldron has been a member of the Baptist Church of this place for many years.

Surviving are his wife and one daughter, one sister and three brothers: Harris of Miami, Fla., Howard of Williamsport and Fred of Muncy.

Prof. Tugwell says that our government "has attempted to function in a world which has long since outgrown it. The real economic revolution is just beginning in the United States."



# Feedstuffs

Feed and seed business was fine this spring season, the best for some time past.—Wilson Grain Co., Sulphur Springs, Ind.

**Cod liver oil** is exempted from the 23 cents per gallon increase on imported oil under the new internal revenue act.

**Refunds** of the processing tax paid on bags is provided for in the sugar control law approved May 9. Claims will be entertained by the collector of internal revenue on all export shipments since the processing tax went into effect.

**Washington, D. C.**—The consumption of cottonseed in the production of oil during the three months prior to Apr. 1 was 1,257,888 tons, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. The production of refined oils during the period was as follows: Cottonseed, 370,718,774 pounds; coconut, 76,143,309 pounds; peanut, 2,476,085 pounds; corn, 36,722,014 pounds; soybean, 474,884 pounds, and palm-kernel, 996,904 pounds.

**Two samples of alfalfa hay** dried under ideal field-drying conditions contained about one-fifth as much carotene as machine-dried samples from the same field. A sample cured under poor drying conditions contained only one-tenth as much carotene as the machine-dried hay, which contained approximately as much carotene as fresh alfalfa. Sunlight may destroy as much as 30 per cent of the carotene content of hay during one afternoon's exposure and 80 per cent of the remainder during the following morning, according to the New Jersey Station.

**Madison, Wis., May 15.**—The condition of pasture at the beginning of the present month is reported at only 55 per cent of normal which is the lowest on record for the state. Tame hay which is Wisconsin's leading crop similarly has exceedingly low condition, the average at the beginning of the month being reported at 61 per cent of normal, compared with the ten-year average of 85. This is the lowest May condition figure for tame hay for any year for which records are available, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

## Cottonseed Meal Dull

**Memphis, Tenn., May 19.**—Dullness has characterized the cottonseed meal market thruout the week. Values have inclined to sag on liquidation and absence of any sustained public interest altho on Thursday the market rallied somewhat to the tightness in the cash situation and buyers found difficulty in obtaining contracts except at full values. The market did not hold and was inclined to work somewhat lower on the following day with the exception of May which showed a substantial advance as a reflection of the cash situation. Crop news continues favorable from most sections and sufficient stocks of meal and in the seed are in sight to take care of a normal demand.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 7.....	14.65	17.00	12.90	15.60
Apr. 14.....	13.60	16.25	11.75	14.90
Apr. 21.....	13.05	15.35	11.75	14.40
Apr. 28.....	13.15	15.50	11.75	14.50
May 5.....	13.50	16.25	11.70	15.35
May 12.....	14.15	16.90	12.70	15.60
May 19.....	14.50	17.50	12.80	15.95

## Oat Feed as a Substitute for Roughage

Two lots of three cows each were fed for 10-day experimental periods by the South Dakota Station, using the double reversal method in two tests.

In the first trial the ration consisted of corn silage and a grain mixture of ground oats, ground corn, and linseed meal. The cows were fed all the wild hay or oat feed that they would consume. In the second trial the feeding was the same, except that the hay and oat feed were fed at the rate of 1 lb. per 100 lb. of live weight. Difficulty was encountered in getting some cows to eat the oat feed at first, but later they ate it readily.

The results showed that oat feed could be used as the sole dry roughage for dairy cows, but it was slightly less palatable than good quality wild hay. For the maintenance of live weight, oat feed and wild hay were approximately equal, but the hay was slightly more efficient than the oat feed for maintaining milk and fat production. The relative cost of the two feeds should be the determining factor in their use. To prevent waste, it is recommended that oat feed be fed in a tight container and indoors.

## Feed Mfrs. Object to Increase in Minimums

In connection with the 5½ cent reduction on grain and grain products, Chicago to New York, the carriers are planning an increase in minimum weights, which is opposed by the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n for the following reasons:

The movement of feed and grain products by trucks will be further stimulated by an increase in minimum weight on the part of the carriers. If minimum weights are increased on products moving under these special reduced rates and the minimum weights on the same products moving under other rates now effective and unchanged are not increased, particularly those rates applying within Eastern Trunk Line territory, there will result a confusion and discrimination that cannot be avoided.

Business conditions in general in the grain and milling business do not at this time warrant an increase in any minimum weights. Buying is largely from hand-to-mouth and by means of mixed cars and it is difficult under present conditions to make up a minimum carload of 40,000 lbs. Any increase would work a definite hardship on small carload receivers and on many large ones. These reduced rates have been made effective to meet certain competition of all water and rail and water rates which do not require a higher minimum weight and it was felt that

with a higher minimum imposed on the all rail rates the purpose of same would be largely defeated and the competition which it was desired to reach would not be met. In other words, the movement would be likely to follow the same channels and would not be attracted to all rail routes by the lower rates.

## Magnetic Separators Should Be Ahead of Grinders

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Unquestionably Magnetic Separators ahead of either attrition mills or hammer mills will do much toward eliminating fires. We always urge the purchaser of a machine to install a magnetic separator and factory equip our hammer mills.

Construction of the mill itself has some bearing on the fire hazard. This is especially true of hammer mills which must be run at high speed to be efficient grinders. This makes it important that whoever buys a hammer mill make certain he is buying from a manufacturer who takes pride and interest in producing a quality machine, built with the accuracy and precision necessary to hold together when operating at the necessary speed. We have known hammer mills bursting or being damaged due to the centrifugal force being greater than the mill can withstand. Hammers and other parts breaking and flying off due to this cause in the poorly designed, engineered and constructed hammer mill cause sparks and the resulting fire hazard.—C. M. Hollenbeck, Gen. Sales Mgr., The Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, O.

### Donahue - Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE

### GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

## Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

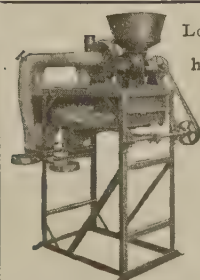
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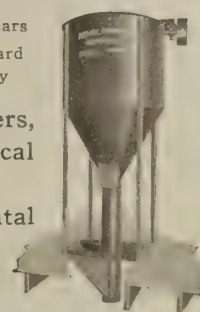
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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The right feeds, properly fed, will do more to insure health and growth in chicks than all the remedies and tonics manufactured.

Three chicks make a pullet. One chick usually dies, one is a cockerel, and the third will mature into a healthy laying fowl.

Chicago, Ill.—The American Poultry Ass'n will hold its annual convention during the World's Fair period, at the Morrison Hotel, Aug. 7, 8, and 9.

Cleveland, O.—The International Baby Chick Ass'n will hold its 19th annual convention in the Cleveland Public Auditorium, July 30 to Aug. 3. Hatcherymen will find particular interest in the reactions discussed on

## Effect of Corn Cockle on Poultry

The seed of the corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago* L.) a weed common to wheat fields in the United States and thruout the world, has long been identified as having poisonous properties when fed to swine, cattle, dogs, cats and goats, and to humans when forming a considerable adulteration in wheat flour. Cockle is a common contamination of wheat due to the fact that it grows readily in wheat fields and the seed is difficult to remove from the threshed grain with ordinary grain cleaning processes on account of the diameter of the cockle seed being practically the same as the short diameter of the wheat, and both go through the same screen. In the usual milling process, however, the bulk of the cockle seed is removed with the screenings, which are ground and mixed with the milling by-products, either bran or middlings. As large quantities of these by-products are used in poultry feeding operations it is important that the effect of cockle feeding on poultry be better understood.

Tests made by the Maryland Station and reported in Bulletin 325 show that whole cockle seed is very unpalatable to the domestic fowl and the seed is extremely unlikely to be eaten by normal fowl.

Cockle as reported by Harshberger contains a glucoside githagin found mainly in the kernel of the seed which is poisonous to poultry.

The effects of cockle are probably chemical rather than mechanical.

In poultry there is considerable individual variation in resistance to the effects of cockle.

The toxic effects of cockle are considerably reduced in ground grain mixtures.

Any appreciable amount of ground cockle seed in a mash mixture adversely affects palatability, this being true of percentages as low as 1 per cent and 0.5 per cent. As measured by gain or loss in body weight, a small amount of cockle does little harm unless the cockle exceeds 1% by weight of the dry mash.

The continued feeding of cockle in mash seems to develop a tolerance, both from the standpoint of palatability and the physiological effect on the bird, although palatability continued adversely affected in amounts of 5 per cent or more in dry mash.

This work confirms the observation of Cornevin that the lethal dose of ground cockle is 0.25 per cent of body weight of fowls.

The toxic dose is around .2 per cent of body weight.

A high class poultry mash should contain a minimum of ground cockle introduced as screenings in wheat by-products. An abundance of cockle in scratch grains, while an adulteration, does not constitute as serious a problem, for the chickens do not eat whole cockle seed.

Out of 43 professors asked to give an opinion on the Fletcher-Rayburn bill only 4 approved, indicating that the bill was drafted by a very small minority of radicals.

## Milk for Turkey Feeding

By CHAS. WAMPLER, before Virginia Poultry Federation

We mixed one feed with 10 per cent of dried skim milk, using a good grade of this product dried at a temperature of about 200°, and mixed another lot of feed exactly like this, but omitted the dried milk. Then to each 90 pounds of this feed containing no dried milk, we used 35 pounds of genuine semi-solid buttermilk and fed both feeds wet, using 760 poults to start with and divided into four lots of 190 poults each. Two of these lots were fed on this dried milk feed and two on the semi-solid. At the same time we started another lot of 190 in another house and fed them the dried milk feed the same as given in the experiment, except that we kept it before them at all times dry, while on the other lots we fed them wet feed first four times a day, later three times, and later on twice only. We also had 182 poults from this same hatch that we gave a neighbor to raise on shares and who fed them on the dry feed, giving them range on good clover pasture after they were a few days old. At the end of six weeks we weighed all of these poults and found that while we had lost six more on the semi-solid milk, they averaged six hundredths of one pound heavier. We then picked out fifty average poults of each flock with which to continue our experiment and put them in yards where they had an abundant pasture of bluegrass and clover. A few days after they were five months old, we weighed each flock, weighing the toms and hens separately. While we lost four more birds on the dried milk, the total weight of these birds was slightly more due to there being a few more toms in these lots. The actual number of the toms and hens and their total weights and average weights follow:

### ON DRIED MILK

Lot	Number	Weight	Average	House Aver.
Lot 3 Toms	20	332	16.60	
Hens	23	262	11.39	13.99
Lot 5 Toms	25	410	16.40	13.76
Hens	22	225	11.13	
Total aver. both lots on dried milk—13.88 lbs.				

### ON SEMI-SOLID MILK

Lot	Number	Weight	Average	House Aver.
Lot 4 Toms	19	320	16.84	
Hens	29	315	10.86	13.85
Lot 6 Toms	17	286	16.82	
Hens	29	321	11.07	13.95
Total aver. both lots on semi-solid 13.90 lbs. or one fiftieth of a pound heavier than the dried milk turkeys.				

**No Profit in Using Semi-solid.**—So it would seem that those claiming that the 3½ lbs. of the semi-solid milk equals one pound of dried milk, have it right. Of course, the price of semi-solid and dried milk fluctuate considerably, but so far as I know, there has never been a time but that three and a half pounds of semi-solid milk cost a great deal more than one pound of dried, so if it actually takes three and a half pounds to get the same results as with one pound of dried milk, there certainly is no reason for using the semi-solid.

**Pen Fed on Dry Feed Exclusively.**—We find that at six weeks old this pen averaged one and one-half pounds per poult while the average of all four pens being fed on wet feed averaged slightly over a pound and three-quarters. Remember that we had no double check on this, having only one pen on this dry feed and we carried this only six weeks as all of these turkeys were put out together on a free range except the two hundred that we kept on the semi-solid and dried milk experiment. Bear in mind also, that all of these five pens were raised to six weeks in confinement, running on a wire porch and given no green feed.

Now let's see what happened to the remaining hundred and eighty-two turkeys that were given to a neighbor who fed them on dry feed and gave them range on young clover. He had at

six weeks old, 162, or slightly less than the average of the other pens, but they weighed 323 pounds, lacking only 1 lb. of being two pounds, or a half pound more than the poults on dry feed without range, and a quarter of a pound more than the poults on wet feed without range. I did not check on the amount of feed that the neighbor's poults had eaten at this age, but the pens at home on dry feed ate only about two-thirds as much as the pen on wet feed which, of course, explains why the gain was less. I have no way of knowing whether or not these poults caught up with the ones started on wet feed or lagged further behind after they were put on range and fed together.

**Conclusion.**—It is my opinion that had we fed all lots on dry food and given the semi-solid milk separately to the lot in which the dried milk was omitted in the mash, that the semi-solid milk birds would have consumed more feed and, of course, grown more rapidly, especially as long as they remained in confinement and were not given green feed. While you can force a little more rapid growth by the use of wet feed, I am not advocating this method as it requires more labor and I really believe that you can make more economical gain by providing both dry mash and grain and allowing them good pasture than you can by coaxing them to eat the last mouthful of mash possible. If you do not have range, and are particularly anxious to get them ready for an early market, feeding them a wet mash may be the best plan.

Advices from Washington Apr. 6 were that an increased duty would be placed on rye. Confirmation was lacking but the price of rye advanced 2c.

New deal agencies of the federal government have taken on 60,000 employees, federal employes totaling 611,752 in February, against 578,231 at the end of June.

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## Rice By-Products for Poultry

A series of five feeding tests involving 32 different lots of White Leghorn pullets was conducted by the Louisiana Station to determine the value of rice by-products for poultry.

It was found that the rice by-product rations compared favorably with the check ration in producing winter eggs and in annual production. None of the products used were distinctly detrimental to egg production, length of the productive period, hatchability of eggs, egg weight, or body weight.

Rough rice was a nutritious, palatable grain for birds which, when ground, could satisfactorily make up 40 per cent of an all-mash ration.

Rice bran either heat-treated or untreated could be used to replace wheat bran or pulverized whole oats, or wheat bran and wheat shorts, or part of the yellow corn meal in laying rations. The percentage of free fatty acids present in rice bran after several months' storage was not diminished by heating to 140° F.

Brewers' rice at 18 to 55 per cent levels could be successfully used to replace oats, wheat, or corn in the scratch grain, or part of the yellow corn meal in an all-mash ration. Rice polish was a satisfactory substitute for ground oats, wheat shorts, wheat bran, or both bran and shorts laying rations. Various combinations of rice bran, rice polish, and brewers' rice were successfully substituted in the chick ration with good results. Eggs produced on rice rations were of good quality and kept well in storage.

At 12 weeks of age, chicks from rice-fed dams were as large as chicks from the check diet. A comparison of egg records showed that birds that died during the year were poorer layers than those that survived.

## Wood Charcoal for Poultry

In a flock of 123 Barred Plymouth Rocks, mostly pullets, there was heavy death rate, the cause of which seemed hard to determine except for possible digestive derangements. There was a loss of 18 in November, 15 in December, and 7 up to the middle of January when the birds were placed on charcoal. During the remainder of the month there was a loss of but 2 birds; and during February 5, March 6, and April 7. The wood charcoal as can be seen has had a marked effect on curtailing the death rate.

Five broods of chicks were started with wood charcoal and five controls not receiving charcoal. All were brooded under electric hovers and fed from the same feed mixture. During this brooding period two of the control flocks began to break in health. None of the test lots broke in health.

The two control flocks breaking in health were immediately started on wood charcoal. The results of the death rate control follow:

Started feeding wood charcoal when chicks were 3 weeks old. 8 to 10 chicks were lost a day before starting to feed wood charcoal. Started feeding wood charcoal May 4, 1928, with following results: May 5, 6 chicks died; 6, 4 died; 7, 3; 8, 3; 9, 2; 10, 3; 11, 4; 12, 0; 13, 0; 14, 0; 15, 4; 16, 2; 17, 0, and 18, none died. After this time not another chick died until after three weeks.

In the second control flock found necessary give wood charcoal as a result of digestive troubles, we have the following: Started pen on wood charcoal when three weeks old and after three chicks had died of gaseous crop. Several more were in the same condition. After starting the wood charcoal there were no more cases to develop, and the ones affected improved and in a week's time were well. These experiments were made by Dr. B. F. Kaupp, then with the University of North Carolina.

P. R. O'Brien, a Chicago broker, charges that Sec'y of the Treas. Morgenthau has violated the Grundy tariff act by failing to impose a countervailing duty on imports of rye, Poland's exports being subsidized by the Government.

## Well Balanced Diet for Poultry

By P. L. SANFORD, formerly Professor Poultry Extension, Penn. State College

Chicks this spring as a whole are going on to the farm considerably later than has been true in past seasons. This brings with it added responsibility on the part of those growing these chicks.

A point that must be given particularly careful attention this year is that of feeding a well balanced diet in order to get proper frame work and growth before production sets in. Size of eggs, while an inherited characteristic, is directly affected by the growth the pullet gets before production. A well balanced diet must be provided if the pullets are to attain the maximum growth before the short days of fall limit their hours of feeding. The placing of an extra mash hopper or two in the shade on the range during the summer months will aid materially in rounding out the pullet's diet in a manner that will yield greatest profits during the coming winter.

## Use of Tankage and Alfalfa

By LOUIS VINKE and GEO. MORGAN of Montana Station

Feeding tankage as a supplement in hogging down corn tests increased the rate of gain and increased the amount of pork returned per acre of corn, as compared with the lot where no supplement was fed or where alfalfa hay was fed.

Feeding alfalfa hay as a supplement in hogging down corn tests increased the rate of gain and increased the amount of pork return per acre of corn, as compared with the lot which received no supplement.

A comparison of tankage and alfalfa as supplements in hogging down corn tests showed that tankage made more rapid gains and gave a greater pork return per acre than where alfalfa was fed as a supplement.

A combination of alfalfa and tankage as supplements in hogging down corn tests did not make for any more rapid gains or greater returns per acre of corn in comparison with lots receiving tankage as the only supplement.

Whether or not it is profitable to feed tankage depends upon the relative prices of hogs, tankage, and alfalfa, and the amounts of supplement fed. When pork is cheap and tankage high priced it will not pay to feed tankage in place of alfalfa; but if pork is worth \$8 per hundredweight at the ranch, it pays to feed limited amounts of tankage at current prices when hogging down corn.

This trial again proved that tankage fed as a supplement in hogging down corn produced greater gains and more pork per acre than where alfalfa was fed as a supplement, and that both tankage and alfalfa fed as supplements did not produce significantly better results than alfalfa alone. The fact that large amounts of tankage figured at high prices did not give adequate returns in comparison with alfalfa is not a reflection on the efficiency of tankage, but rather upon the relative prices of tankage, alfalfa, and hogs, and the amount of tankage fed.

Government operation of anything is a losing business, so the South Dakota legislature has authorized the sale of the state-owned coal mine at Haynes. That state is losing nearly \$800,000 a year on its defunct rural credit system.

## Feed Mfrs. Against S. 3326

R. M. Field, Chicago, executive vice-pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, appeared before the Senate com'te on agriculture and made a protest against the enactment of S. B. 3326. In part, he said:

Our members are vitally interested in the proposals contained in Senate Bill S-3326 which is now before your Honorable Com'te and we desire to present some facts and argument in opposition to the enactment of this legislation. This bill establishes an absolute dictatorship and gives the Sec'y of Agriculture such power over the nation's food supply as no man has ever before exercised in this country in time of peace. The power of Mussolini and Stalin is no greater than that proposed to give the sec'y under the terms of this bill. With the authority thus granted in the hands of the sec'y, all handlers or processors of any agricultural commodity or product thereof or any competing commodity or product thereof would become not only vassals of the government but more directly vassals of the Sec'y of Agriculture, from whose ideas or orders with respect to the conduct of business, there would be no appeal.

The foregoing statement is not to be construed as any reflection upon the ability of the sec'y but is entirely impersonal and merely presents the reaction of American citizens to a dictatorship of any kind under any man. Further, it is clear that the sec'y himself under the burdens of his office, would have little to do with the administration of this Act but with the vast work of supervision of all processors and handlers of agricultural products, the authority and the work must of necessity, be delegated by the sec'y to his assistants and department heads who, we submit in all deference and respect to the able gentlemen who make up the administrative personnel of the Department of Agriculture, have, we feel, neither sufficient wisdom nor experience to exercise the control over industry that is contemplated by the terms of this proposed bill.

In Chicago are 140 AAA bureaucrats costing \$350,000 a year.

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## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

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## Supplemental Value of Fish for Dairy Cattle

By M. H. CAMPBELL of Vermont Agri. Exp. Station

Fish meal has, during the past few years, been gaining in popularity as a high protein feed for livestock. Manning gives a thorough review of the literature pertaining to fish meal in animal feeding. This review shows that fish meal has proven very satisfactory for swine and poultry feeding. Less work has been done in connection with fish meal as a feed for dairy cattle.

Weber found that cows fed a ration containing fish meal gave a greater yield of milk than cows fed on a similar basal ration with cottonseed meal replacing the fish meal. The milk from the cows which were fed fish meal contained a lower percentage of butterfat, but the total yield of fat obtained was approximately the same for the two groups. There was a variation in readiness with which animals ate the ration containing fish meal.

Ellington and Knott compared herring meal and soybean meal for milk producers. Their results indicated little difference in feeding value between the two meals.

LaMaster and Elting fed a ration composed of ground oats, ground yellow corn, white fish meal and salt in the ration of 44:40:15:1 to a lot of six calves weaned from milk at 60 days of age. At six months of age three calves showed no abnormal conditions and were from 96.6 per cent to 99.4 per cent normal in size. The others had poor appetites, scoured badly, became stiff, and developed swollen joints and a nasal discharge. Another group, fed similarly on a ration of ground oats, ground yellow corn, white fish meal, dried skim milk, and salt in the ratio of 40:39:10:10:1, developed no abnormal symptoms and were from 84.7 per cent to 101.3 per cent normal in size. Similar results were obtained on another group fed the same ration except that Menhaden fish meal was substituted for white fish meal.

The results of groups V and VI for the second year are significant as the individuals in the groups were very comparable. The digestible protein requirement was 0.89 pounds and the total digestible nutrients was 8.59 pounds per pound gain for group VI, fed check ration, as compared to 1.18 pounds digestible protein and 12.32 pounds total digestible nutrients required per pound gain in the corresponding fish meal group. This was 24.6 per cent less digestible protein and 30.3 per cent less total digestible nutrients in favor of the check ration.

The requirement of the three groups during both winter feeding periods showed little difference. The groups fed the fish meal ration required 0.08 pounds less digestible protein but 0.13 pounds more total digestible nutrients per pound gain. No apparent difference in condition could be noted between the two lots of heifers.

**Milk Production.**—There was no appreciable difference between the milk production of any group where the average of periods when the check ration was fed was compared with the average of periods when the fish meal was fed. The total difference for all the periods was 157.5 pounds milk in favor of two groups fed the check ration.

The per cent fat content of the milk tended to be lower during the periods when fish meal was fed than when the check ration was fed. This was particularly noticeable in groups II and IV for both years. These are the groups which were fed fish meal during the first and third periods of the trial, making six weeks of fish meal feeding as compared to three weeks of the check ration. The difference in the fat percentage of these groups was from 0.22 to 0.49. Groups I and III, which were fed the check ration during the first and third periods, had an average fat test during these periods very nearly the same as that for the second period, when fish meal was fed. There is no explanation for the difference in fat percentage of these groups except that it may have been due to the longer feeding of fish meal in groups II

and IV. The average per cent fat for all periods was 4.11 for the check ration as compared to 3.95 for the fish meal ration. This difference of 0.16 per cent is enough to indicate that fish meal tended to lower the per cent fat content of milk.

The per cent total solids varied about as did the per cent fat. Thus there was no apparent effect of fish meal on the per cent solids-not-fat in the milk.

The live weight was fairly uniform during the first year, but both groups gained during the second year. The total gain for the two years was 207 pounds for the check ration groups, as compared to 296 pounds for the fish meal ration groups. Thus the groups containing fish meal gained 89 pounds more during the entire time than did the groups fed the check rations.

On the basis of butterfat production requirement the check ration group was slightly below the fish meal ration group for both digestible protein and total digestible nutrients. Thus the difference in the efficiency of the rations was not significant.

## Alfalfa Molasses Meal for Fattening Lambs

By A. D. WEBER and H. D. FOX of Nebraska Exp. Sta.

Because alfalfa molasses meal must be sold at a higher price than alfalfa hay is worth on the farm, the results of trials indicate rather definitely that it is not profitable to add even small amounts of alfalfa molasses meal to a ration of shelled corn and alfalfa hay. However, alfalfa molasses meal is ordinarily fed as the sole roughage. The argument advanced for this method of feeding is that more rapid gains can be obtained with less danger of a high death loss than where shelled corn and alfalfa hay are fed separately. A relatively short feeding period is desired by large feeders who operate near the Omaha market, since they must depend upon a quick turnover for their profits. Farmers are also desirous of obtaining a rapid finish on heavy, growthy feeder lambs that have been pastured on weeds and grass during the fall. The only way this can be done satisfactorily is to crowd the lambs on a heavy grain ration.

A comparison was made in three trials of alfalfa hay, alfalfa meal, alfalfa molasses meal containing 30 per cent beet molasses, and alfalfa molasses meal containing 30 per cent cane molasses when fed in conjunction with linseed meal and a heavy feed of corn to fattening lambs. Data were also obtained on alfalfa molasses meals containing 20, 30, and 40 per cent molasses. Shelled corn and cracked corn were also compared.

The lambs fed alfalfa meal and those fed alfalfa molasses meal were kept on feed more easily, consumed more grain, and made larger and more economical gains than those fed alfalfa hay.

Alfalfa meal and alfalfa molasses meal had approximately the same value when fed to lambs that were crowded to the limit on corn.

Beet molasses and cane molasses were of equal value when each comprised 30 per cent of an alfalfa molasses meal.

There were no significant differences in either the rate or economy of gains made by lambs fed alfalfa molasses meals containing 20, 30, and 40 per cent beet molasses.

Lambs fed cracked corn consumed more feed and made larger gains than those fed shelled corn. Where shelled corn was fed the lambs picked out the grain and left the alfalfa or alfalfa molasses meal until the last, while those receiving cracked corn were forced to eat roughage along with the grain.

There appeared to be a correlation between the opportunity afforded the greedy lambs to overeat on grain and the percentage of death losses. The death loss was 12.7 per cent in the alfalfa hay lots, 3.4 per cent where shelled corn was mixed with alfalfa meal or alfalfa molasses meal, and 0.7 per cent where cracked corn was mixed with

alfalfa meal or alfalfa molasses meal. An unusually large amount of grain was fed per lamb daily in all lots.

Mike's big hog, sold on the Pittsburgh market last week, weighed 590 pounds. After paying shipping, commission and stock yards charges Mike got \$1.03 for his hog, a little over 18c per 100 pounds. One reason he got so little is the kind of hog he had but another reason is the processing tax. For the hog which paid Mike only \$1.03 must pay a processing tax of \$13.27. Mike thinks he knows who is paying that tax, even if the learned authors of an AAA bulletin do say that their review of the problem "does not support a conclusion that the producer pays the tax."—*The Pennsylvania Farmer*.

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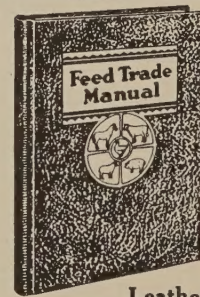
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Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocoonut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Cottonseed meal, cake	Poultry grits
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## Dealers Meet at Onawa, Iowa

By A. G. TORKELSON

A local meeting of the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n was held at Onawa, Ia., May 7, attended by 77 dealers.

D. O. MILLIGAN, sec'y, of Des Moines, called the meeting to order at 7 p. m. in the basement of the Christian Church, where the Ladies' Aid Society served dinner, the menu including breaded veal, mashed potatoes, baked beans, salad, jellies, rolls and coffee, topped off with ice cream and two kinds of cake.

With the thermometer in the 90's it was ruled that those who failed to remove their coats would be required to make a speech. Accordingly Mayor Christensen gave an address of welcome, and R. B. Harper said he had been in the grain business but now kept his coat on so as not to lose his shirt.

D. O. MILLIGAN gave a talk on the sales tax, elevator leases and the code.

HARRY CLARK, chief inspector at Omaha, answered questions and gave interesting information on the new grades of grain.

The frequency of elevator fires was brought up. They have been happening every two weeks between 10:30 and 12 p. m. on the main state highways. As this may be the work of a fire-bug the suggestion was made to place a watch and keep an eye out for any suspicious characters loitering around the plants.

B. M. STODDARD of Sloan told a short story about Joe Cannon's boyhood.

G. C. SANBORN, Merville, brought up the subject of trucking grain to terminal markets.

MARK MURPHY, manager of the I. C. Elevator Co. at Onawa had charge of the arrangements and entertainment which peppily included an old time fiddler and a piano. Cigars passed out by the Ass'n were smoked until 10:30.

This was one of the best meetings of the series. Earl Galbraith, pres. of the Ass'n, was missed, as he had been very helpful at all the other recent local meetings.

D. O. MILLIGAN stated that it was planned to hold about three district meetings a year in the future at different points close by in that territory.

### In Attendance

Ass'n and insurance representatives: D. O. Milligan, Jack Westerfield and F. E. Yoast.

Brokers, merchandisers and terminal market representatives: FORT DODGE, Art G. Torkelson (Lamson Bros. & Co.); SIOUX CITY, J. E. Cathcart, J. S. Eales, H. L. Jackson, W. H. Kelly, F. O. Lenoir, C. E. McDonald, S. P. Mason, F. R. Noonan, J. B. Roberts, G. H. Winter, F. L. O'Connor, (Lamson Bros. & Co.); E. P. Sullivan, (Rosenbaum Grain Corp.); E. Ratcliffe, P. L. Schmid and R. A. Swensen, (James E. Bennett & Co.); Freeman Bradford, Sec'y, Sioux City Grain Exchange; Paul Larson, Chief Grain Inspector and his assistant, F. A. Collins.

OMAHA, NEBR., J. C. Ackerman, C. A. Carey, H. C. Christensen, Frank Drummy, V. A. Lake and T. O. Moe, (Cargill Grain Co.); W. D. Hart, B. O. Holmquist, R. E. Miller, R.

W. Sage and W. F. Shepard, (Bartlett Frazier Co.); Jas. Trimble, H. B. Waller, H. O. Wandel, (Crowell Elevator Co.); Harry R. Clark, Chief Grain Inspector.

Shippers: Anthon, W. Jerman; Blencoe, Chas. Barnes; California Junction, Francis Day; Castana, Max Wolter; Dunlap, H. F. Lehman and Geo. E. Thompson; Earling, N. J. Albers; Grant Center, Mr. Blakely; Hornick, W. E. Cose and Willis Hindman; Loveland, R. C. Reddix; Lutton, R. H. Raub; Mapleton, T. H. Schoenjahn; Modale, D. A. Imrie and S. M. Vittitoe; Missouri Valley, Wm. Boulden and F. A. Evans; Merville, G. C. Sanborn; Panama, Nick Schafer; Persia, E. A. Bowles; Portsmouth, G. S. Bendon; River Sioux, R. R. Mikkelson; Rodney, W. G. Swanson; Salix, Chas. Corr; Schleswig, C. J. Claussen; Sergeant Bluff, Frank Byers; Sloan, B. M. Stoddard; Turin, M. L. and Sidney Bremer, and Whiting, Carl Streeter; Onawa, W. J. Benson, Kent Craford, R. B. Harper, Kenneth Johnson, M. J. Murphy, Edw. Rawlings and Verne Rounds.

## Magnetic Separator Manufacturers to Standardize on Tests

Meeting at the instigation of the mutual fire insurance underwriters, magnetic separator manufacturers and representatives threshed out the problem of the efficiency of their products in terms of testing for acceptance by the underwriters, at a meeting held in the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago, May 22.

C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago, presided, and L. P. Dendel, of the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Lansing, Mich., acted as secretary.

"It is now mandatory in Michigan to install a magnetic separator with every new hammer or attrition mill installation," Mr. Dendel testified, in pointing to the decreasing tramp iron loss ratio due to magnetic separators.

Proper installation of separators, each a different problem, concerned the gathering most. It being particularly emphasized that the angle of the spout should not be over 35 degrees to horizontal and must never be over 45 degrees.

Slack belts on direct belt generators on too short centers was said to be responsible for insufficient voltage—a difficulty now being overcome in newer equipment, but still a problem in existing installations.

Grinding equipment operators do not seem to realize that the absence of magnetic separators is responsible for dull hammers, broken screens, frequent repairs, increased power costs, explosions and deaths, stated the insurance representatives, who further recommended shaker-screens ahead of the feeder.

Swinging baffles, namely, a piece of belt so arranged to hang down from the inside top of the spout to thin out the flow of grain over the magnetic separator, was another worth while item considered.

Open generators were tabooed, as was the placing of a rectifier any place other than in a clean and dry spot.

Among those present were: R. N. Stearns, Magnetic Mfg. Co.; R. A. Manegold and E. S. Hirschberg of Dings Magnetic Separator Co., all of Milwaukee; H. A. Reeder, Lima Armature Works, Lima, O.; R. Goodman, Robinson Mfg. Co., Muncy, Pa.; Ralph Prater, Prater Pulverizer Co., Chicago; "Jake" Jacobson, Jacobson Machine Works, Minneapolis; R. D. MacDaniel, Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis; L. P. Dendel, Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Lansing, Mich.; and the following representatives of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau: Eugene Arms, manager; Harry Lee, C. W. Gustafson, C. W. Parks, and C. J. Mitchell. Mr. Arms was the host at luncheon.

To leave on the farm the corn stored as security for loans is the policy of the AAA, said Wm. S. Bradley of the Federal Commodity Credit Corporation, May 17, while at Lincoln, Neb., to confer with the railroad commission for the release of sealed corn while protecting the government. No definite plan has been decided upon by AAA officials for disposing of the sealed corn.

## Fire Bugs: Look Out

State Fire Marshal Strohm of Iowa is searching for clues to a fire bug in western Iowa. Every indication in a series of fires in that section points to the existence of a fire maniac operating among the grain elevators of that section.

On Feb. 10 the elevator of C. E. Lowry at Cushing burned. On Feb. 28 the C. C. Crawford elevator at Ida Grove was destroyed. This was followed on March 29 with the burning of the Eugene Downing elevator at Ute; on April 15 with the loss of Haubrich and the Lamp Est. elevators at Mapleton; on May 3, with the burning of the Francis Day elevator at Loveland.

Peculiarly the burnings are spaced approximately two weeks apart. Each of the towns and each of the elevators that burned were located on a main highway, easy to get at by some one driving a car. All of the elevators were frame structures.

The fire in each case began between 10 o'clock p. m. and midnight at some point about the driveway of the elevator, where, getting a good start, it would sweep thru the structure, before it could be brought under control.

Insurance companies and Fire Marshal Strohm are urging elevator owners in western Iowa to employ or arrange for night watchmen service.

## Conkey's Feed Mill at Dallas, Tex.

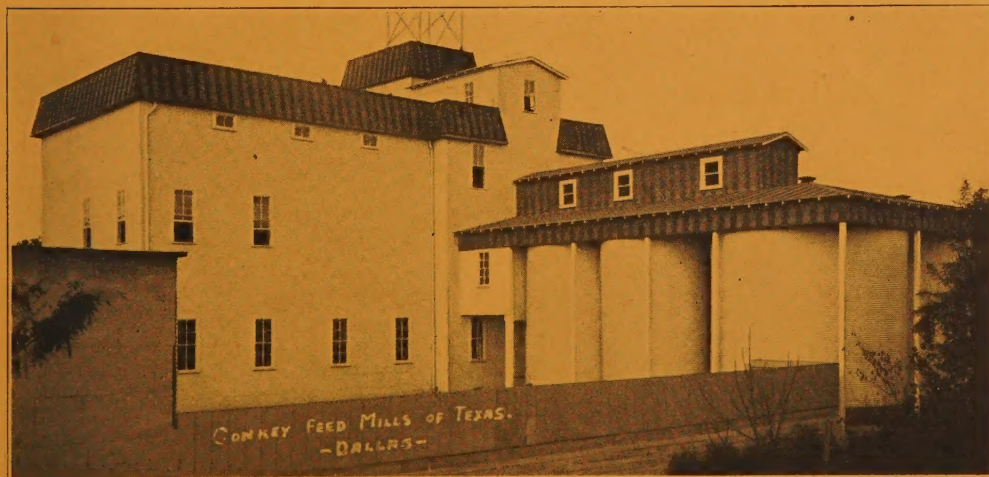
Following the destruction by fire of its feed mill at Dallas, Tex., the Conkey Feed Mills of Texas erected an up-to-date plant consisting of mill building, grain storage tanks and a warehouse.

The plant is situated in the heart of the city on the Santa Fe tracks, facing two paved streets.

The mill building has 46 manufacturing bins, each of carload capacity, is equipped with 2 grinders of 75 and 150-h.p. and mixers for all of the G. E. Conkey Co.'s feeds and can turn out 8 cars of feed daily. On a tower topping the head house is a 40-ft. neon sign advertising "Conkey."

The six large storage tanks, with a capacity of 7,000 bus. each, bring the storage capacity of the plant up to 75,000 bus. The warehouse holds 25 carloads. The machinery is driven by Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motors. The equipment includes four automatic scales of the Richardson type.

For taking care of the local trade Manager Tony Brignardello has six delivery trucks, ranging from ½ ton to 3 tons and he keeps them going to satisfied customers.



Conkey's New Feed Mill at Dallas, Texas.



# AMARILLO

## *High Protein Wheat Center of the Southwest Kafir and Milo Center of the United States*

The high altitude and dry climate of the Texas Panhandle is admitted by millers the world over to produce the finest quality High Protein Turkey Hard Winter Wheat for baker's flour.

These same conditions make the Panhandle the center of Kafir and Milo production. Approximately 50% of the grain sorghum crops of the United States is raised within 200 miles of Amarillo. This is likewise true of Sudan Seed.

Amarillo, the capital of the Texas Panhandle, with excellent transportation facilities in every direction, is well located to serve your needs.

These Members of the Amarillo Grain Exchange will be pleased to serve you:

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## THE PEAK

OF

MILL AND ELEVATOR FIRE LOSSES  
USUALLY COMES

IN

### July and August

This year we are planning an active fire prevention campaign to combat this July-August loss peak.

Your assistance is solicited and appreciated.

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## EUREKA JUNIOR VERTICAL MIXERS

Two Sizes:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton and 1-ton capacity.

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